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PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

BEREA KY.

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the
way to keep up with modern
knowledge is to read a good
newspaper.

Vol. XII.

Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JANUARY 26, 1911

One Dollar a year.

No. 81

Clothing Sale! Closes Saturday, Jan. 28

If you haven't had your share of the bargains get busy. While this has been one of the most successful sales we ever had, there are many bargains left. You have only three days more.

The Biggest Bargains
YOU EVER BOUGHT

R. R. COYLE - Berea, Ky.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Agitation for Extra Session of Congress—After "Uncle Joe's" Nest—Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan on the Scene—Beveridge and the "Log Jam"—Independents Win in Tennessee.

EXTRA SESSION TALK

Two New York papers have been agitating for an extra session of Congress after March 4th to give the Democratic house an opportunity to get to work. Republican leaders at Washington are opposed to the movement, and it is thought that the President will refuse to make the call. The Democrats are set on revising the tariff and it would be a good thing to let them at it as quickly as possible. The insurgents will no doubt help them, and the country will endorse their action if they will just proceed schedule by schedule.

VERMILLION COUNTY

Last week it was Adams County, Ohio. Now it is Vermilion County, Illinois, the home of Speaker Cannon. A bribery investigation has been started there and the reports have it that many of the influential ones in political circles are having business calls from Indiana. The only difference between Vermilion and Adams would seem to be that in Adams County they were thoroughly repented and brought forth most worthy reputations—walked up and paid their fines and suffered the penalty of disbarment. In Vermilion County they are trying to escape. It is greatly to be hoped that the investigation will be thorough and that the high up and the low down alike will feel its effects. Wonder if "Uncle Joe" had anything to do with it?

UNCLE SAM TO THE RESCUE

Uncle Sam is taking a hand in the revolution in Honduras, having captured a gun boat that was operating in the interest of the revolutionists, and latter landing blue jackets from the cruiser "Tacoma" to protect the non-combatants at Cebula. John Bull is on hand also and sent a detachment of sailors ashore for the protection of the British Consulate.

BEVERIDGE THE LEADER

The unusual happening in the case of Senator Beveridge, he is to be succeeded by John W. Kern in the next Congress, but, undeterred by his defeat, is the man of the hour at Washington, and although discriminated against before the election by President Taft owing to his tariff views, he is now the President's strongest support in the effort to put through the Taft program during this session.

Mr. Beveridge describes the situation in Congress as a "log jam." This is a good description of the present blocking of legislation. Beveridge is using his log hook rather effectively, but it is not possible that very much more can be done during the few remaining weeks of the session.

NORTON RETIRES

The Secretary to the President, Mr. Charles D. Norton, will soon retire from his position and enter business.

Continued on last page.

FIFTY DOLLARS IN "SENSE" FOR A DOLLAR

Many years ago a small boy was employed as a farm hand by a wealthy citizen of his county. He received for his services 20 cents per day, \$1.20 per week. After a few weeks work he took a day off and went to town to the circus that was advertised for that day.

Now after these years he does not remember one thing about the circus, but he does remember a man standing in a wagon with some little blue boxes in a basket. A strange thing to be remembered so long. Well, there is reason for it. The man was putting bright and beautiful bills in the boxes—one dollar bills, fives, tens, a twenty and a fifty. Of course there were a number of boxes that had no money in them but all had what were called gold pens. Then the boxes were mixed by shaking the basket, and a man announced that someone was going to get the money. All he would ask was that everyone that wanted to draw should give him a dollar for three chances.

That looked good. It had taken five days to earn a dollar. Wouldn't it be jolly to get the fifty dollar bill by the simple act of thrusting a hand into the basket and bringing out a box?

Into the depths of his pocket went the hand in search of a bright silver dollar that he had rolled over the floor all day the Sunday after his first pay day just for the joy of seeing it, hearing it ring, and knowing that it was really his own. That was all forgotten at the moment in anticipation of the wonderful story of success that he would have to tell the farmer when he got home that night. He doubted if he could work any longer at 20 cents a day.

The man took the dollar, and the boy's hand was thrust eagerly into the basket. A box came out and was quickly opened, but there was nothing in it but some worthless brass pens. But there were two more draws. Surely he would get one of the bills yet.

The second draw was made with a like result. By this time a doubt crept in. What if he had lost his hard-earned dollar! There was a feeling of faintness as the last thrust was made and the last box was opened. Only a few more brass pens.

With pallid face and downcast eyes the boy slipped out of the crowd. He had nothing to tell the farmer that night.

But he has something to tell now. He didn't get the fifty dollars, but he got something that he didn't have before and something that he needed more than he needed the fifty dollars. He didn't get the fifty dollars in cents, but he got more than fifty dollars in sense. He was never fooled that way again.

Not that way, and that dollar helped him to escape in another respect. He reasoned that as the chances were against his getting fifty dollars for one out of the little blue boxes, so the chances were against his getting unbound health out of a dollar bottle, and so he learned to fight shy of the long-haired patent medicine man whom he also found playing his game from the deck of a wagon at the circus or on the opening day of circuit court. As he found the farmer and the 20c-a-day the best source from which to draw the fifty dollars, so he found the trusted family physician and the daily care of his body the best source of health.

Fifty dollars is sense for one dollar—a good trade. No, it was only common sense and it ought to have cost less. It ought to have been free. The boy ought to have inherited it, but he didn't.

Did you?

Some people do not inherit it, and if they ever buy it, they wait till much later in life when it costs more—much more than a single dollar.

HERE'S OUR JUSTIFICATION

A few weeks ago we gave some reasons why we had dropped all patent medicine ads. Here is another and our justification.

On the very day our editorial went to press government chemists testified before the United States District Court of Pennsylvania that the principal ingredient of three of Dr. Munyon's so-called Blood and Asthma cures is nothing but cane sugar. The company plead guilty and a fine of \$800 was assessed.

Dr. Munyon's nostrums are sold everywhere, and his picture is familiar to all newspaper readers, for it occurs in connection with the advertisement of his remedies.

But we suggest to our readers that there is a better grade of sugar—not so costly and put up in more convenient form than the Munyon kind. If sugar is wanted, call for sugar, and buy it, or use some good, pure sorghum instead; but, if medicine is wanted, ask the doctor about it.

It was a great debate. Everybody thought so. And there was much room for the joy and the shouting, but little place for chagrin and silence. They were of necessity temporary and fleeting. There was success enough for all—mainly debate; logical reasoning; a good degree of eloquence; persuasively appeal. These were properties common to the two sides—nearly equally common.

But if one should discriminate, and that is what a debate calls for—it might be said that the subject debated is an important consideration. And, after saying that the affirmative had a better knowledge of the subject—both sides of the subject—were the masters of their own side, and had foreseen and prepared for every attack of their opponents,—something that could hardly be claimed of Alpha Zeta—it is fair to say that Phi Delta had the better side of the subject. All other things being equal it is easier to win advocating a graduated Federal income tax than opposing it. The argument is on Phi Delta's side.

And it was a great audience. The student body in the main took sides, occupying the side of the chapel to the right of the stand with Phi Delta, or on the left with Alpha Zeta.

Many of the Faculty and citizens joined them. The entire central portion of the building was given up to the neutrals whether Faculty, students or citizens, and it was filled, as were the two sides, with enough left over

for the galleries to have a respectable audience in themselves.

It was to the neutral that the spectacle was of the most unalloyed interest. His was the pleasure of a study of the speakers and the observation of the contrast in the effect of their oratory upon their friends and their opponents. For instance, Gilligan, by his splendid outline of the argument to be presented by Phi Delta and his forceful contention in the opening speech of the debate, stamped a question mark upon the face of every adherent of the negative from the speakers' stand in front to the galleries in the rear. The question was plainly this, "Can we meet 'em?"

And Collins, the first of Alpha Zeta's

Continued on fourth page.

THE FOUNDATION OF FORTUNE

The habit of saving, formed early in life, is the foundation of most fortunes.

Thrifty people patronize the bank and are enabled to accumulate money and to prosper.

The Department of Savings is a special feature of this bank. It has many depositors, both large and small. All deposits in this department draw 4% compound interest.

One dollar or more will open an account.

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

A BEREA REUNION

IN OUR OWN STATE

Speak Softly of Louisville—Durrell
Sure of His Job—Noted Baptist Dies
Bradley a Progressive—the Carnegie
Hero Awards.

HURT THEIR FEELINGS

J. Paul Daley, a social worker and lecturer, hurt the feelings of the owners of Louisville a short time ago in an address in which he was reported to have laid bare some of the evil conditions of the city and placed the blame upon certain of the reputed masters of the metropolis. These masters, to show that they are the masters, had him arrested by their minions, the police, stripped of his personal property and photographed as a common criminal. Later they had him tried in the police court where the charge was found to be untrue, but still their power was shown in the order of the judge holding him over to the grand jury. It is not safe to talk about Louisville in Louisville, visitors beware.

DURRELL TO HOLD OVER

Former Judge Geo. Durrell, now United States District Attorney for the Louisville District who has been on the anxious seat for some time respecting his re-appointment to that position, has been in Washington this week looking after his own interests. It is now stated that Senator Bradley has withdrawn his opposition and there is no longer any doubt about the re-appointment.

DR. WHITSITT DIES

Dr. W. H. Whitsitt, who was for a number of years President of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, died in Richmond, Va., this week. Dr. Whitsitt resigned his position in Louisville in 1899 owing to a controversy which had arisen and bitter opposition to him resulting from publication of his in which he took the position that immersion as a form of baptism was but a few centuries old. He was bitterly assailed by factions in the church, Dr. T. T. Eaton of Louisville leading the fight against him.

Shortly after moving to Richmond he was elected a Professor in a college in that city. Memorial services were held in some of the Baptist churches and the Theological School on Sunday commemorating his life and work.

BRADLEY WITH THE PROPHETS

In last week's issue mention was made of the conference of young Republicans at Louisville seeking to put new life into the party to make it progressive. As Senator Bradley was not present, and no mention seemed to be made of his position in regard to the conference, it was taken for granted quite largely throughout the state that it was a movement in opposition to him and his influence. It now appears, owing to the publication of a letter from Mr. Bradley to the chairman of the conference, that Bradley himself is one of the "young men," and that he was consenting to the meeting and fully endorses all the speeches and the platform enunciated. The Citizen for one is glad to welcome the Senator into the ranks of the progressives. It would be good to see his name along with those of Beveridge, Cummins, LaFollette and the rest who are perfecting the progressive organization in Washington.

A KENTUCKY HERO

The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission recently made nineteen awards for rescues or attempted rescues from drowning, three awards for rescues from fire, two from suffocation in wells and one each from a train and a shooting. A Kentuckian Jas. V. Logan, received a medal and two

Continued on last page.

WAIT! **WAIT!!** **WAIT!!!**
HELP! **I Need the Cash** **HELP!**
THE GREATEST MONEY-SAVING SALE
ever presented to the buying public of this vicinity.
Opens Wednesday Morning, February 1st
AND LASTS ONLY TEN DAYS
A. P. GABBARD, - - - CONWAY, KY.

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A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.
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P. Faulkner, Editor and Manager

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Advertising rates on application.

KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION



Notwithstanding the fact that it won't much of a summer we are sorry to bid it goodby.

Aviators will fly away somewhere and die of cruel when all possible records have been broken.

Insanity is on the increase, say the doctors. Shall we appoint a committee to examine the doctors?

Families that simply must have domestic service are pinned to hear about the shortage in chorus girls.

Probably we shall have noise-proof flats when we get noise-proof mechanical pianos and noise-proof babies.

Now that good people have organized a world-wide pure-milk fight it is becoming a distinction to be a cow.

A Boston woman wanted to elope; but when her husband gave her money to go, she changed her mind—it took all the romance away.

Up to the present time the use of the various "universal" languages has been confined to a comparatively small section of the universe.

After flying across the English channel a few times no experienced aviator should be afraid to tackle the job of flying across Lake Michigan.

It would be interesting to know how many barrels of excess humidity we have had this year, and the weather man ought to supply the information.

While Prof. Garner's educated ape may lack in refinement, it would not go joyriding through a residence district late at night with an open umbrella.

As long as Germany can sell her old battleships to Turkey she will maintain her opinion that the time is not ripe for the partition of the Ottoman empire.

It is said there is a new comet in the vast field of the sky, and if so it is probable many politicians will be wondering as to which one of them it promises disaster.

The captain of the United States army who broke his ankle while dancing at Newport seems to be eligible for a pension on account of injury received in the line of duty.

That Chicago woman who won a confirmed woman-hater by baking him a cake simply illustrated the old saying that the way to reach a man's heart is through his stomach.

A New Jersey ragsicker in one week found \$1,500 worth of jewels in old clothes. The people who formerly owned the old clothes are probably complaining about the cost of living.

"But no Chicago aviator," says the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times, "has yet landed over Lake Michigan to Milwaukee." Why should any Chicago aviator take the trouble to do that, when he can fly all the way to Milwaukee overland?

In Manila, especially in the meat stalls, where flies assemble in swarms it is found that solutions of one to five hundred formaldehyde in water placed in saucers attract and kill. Breeding places of flies are sprinkled with kerosene and the street sweepings sprinkled with creosote petroleum and then covered with lime, which, in turn, is covered six or eight inches with new, clean earth. By these simple, easy means the numbers of flies were immensely diminished.

One point in favor of an aviation sheet is that it does not kick up the dust.

A few species of trouble, last a kind not wholly unexpected, is that while he is fallen an aviator in Berlin. He has been arrested and his machine confiscated for taking a three miles' flight over the city to visit a friend in a hospital. A local ordinance provides that three days' notice shall be given before a flight is taken. But, good gracious! the friend might have been out of the hospital by that time!

TO AID HUMANKIND

ANDREW CARNEGIE GIVES \$10,000 TO WASHINGTON RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

GIFTS TOTAL \$25,000,000

Donor Announces That Through the Institution 60,000 Worlds Have Been Discovered and New Process for Making of Cement Found.

New York.—The donation of an additional endowment of \$10,000,000 to the Carnegie Institution of Washington by Andrew Carnegie, the founder, was announced Friday.

This latest contribution brings the total of Mr. Carnegie's gifts to the institution to \$25,000,000, and will enable its directors to broaden greatly the scope of the work done under the general guidance and with the cooperation of the institute.

Coupled with the formal announcement was a declaration by Mr. Carnegie that the work of the institution had cleared from blame the captain of a British ship who ran his vessel upon the rocks, by proving that the British admiralty charts by which the captain was guided were two or three degrees astray.

The discovery of 60,000 new worlds by Professor Hale at the observatory on Mount Wilson, Cal., also was announced. The observatory was established by the institution, and its operations and discoveries afford Mr. Carnegie more delight, perhaps, than any other workings of the institution.

Mr. Carnegie also announced that a far more powerful telescope than man has ever made is now under construction for the Mount Wilson observatory. With it he hopes to make possible the discovery of still more celestial bodies.

The new telescope will have a lens of 100 inches diameter. Mr. Carnegie declares that "the whole world is going to listen to the oracle on the top of Mount Wilson, and in a few years we shall know more about the universe than Galileo and Copernicus ever dreamed of. I hope I shall live long enough to hear the revelations that are to come from Professor Hale on Mount Wilson."

Mr. Carnegie further declared that the institute soon will be ready to show a formula for the making of portland cement.

"It has found the ingredients necessary by analysis," he said, "and that invaluable material can be produced in any part of the world, wherever the elements are found. Hitherto, as I understand it, cement could only be made from certain comparatively rare deposits."

It was nearly ten years ago—in 1902—that the institute was founded by Mr. Carnegie. At that time he gave the board of trustees a fund of \$10,000,000 returning an annual income of five per cent. Five years later he added \$2,000,000 to the endowment of the institution, which was incorporated in 1904.

WESTERN MINERS WIN OUT

Executive Council of Federation of Labor Decide to Grant Them a Charter.

Columbus, O.—There was much gratification among the delegates attending the convention of the United Mine Workers when word was received from Washington Friday that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in session in that city had decided to grant a charter to the Western Federation of Miners thus clearing the way for the amalgamation of the Western Federation with the United Mine Workers.

The threatened withdrawal of the Mine Workers from the Federation of Labor was discussed at length again at the miners' convention, and the decision was made in the passage of a resolution, that if the charter was not granted the Western Federation of the United Mine Workers would withdraw and with the metal miners form a new national labor organization.

FAIR GOES TO NEW ORLEANS

Louisiana City Selected by House Committee as Site for Panama Exposition in 1915.

Washington.—New Orleans won the first round of the fight for the location of the Panama Exposition, when the exposition committee of the house by a vote of 9 to 6, Friday decided in favor of it as the site for the fair to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal in 1915.

After long consideration of the claims of the two cities the committee voted to report favorably the Pétionville bill, recognizing New Orleans and authorizing the selection of a board of commissioners, the making of a government exhibit and the like.

Jesus Husband Slays.

El Paso, Tex.—Frank Richard of the Twenty-third infantry band was shot and killed in a restaurant by Henry C. Bernauer of the El Paso police Friday. Mrs. Bernauer was dining with Richard at the time. It is stated.

Forty Die in a Collapsing Fire. Berlitz, Germany.—A news dispatch from Sonnenberg, Russian Poland, says that 40 miners lost their lives in a fire at the Kashmir colliery near that place Friday. Three hundred and fifty others escaped.



MORTON DROPS DEAD

INSURANCE CHIEF IS STRICKEN WITH APoplexy IN NEW YORK.

SCOUTED IDEA OF ILLNESS

Had Been Suffering From Kidney Troubles Since December—Chicago Specialist Urged Him to Take Complete Rest—Was Planning Tour.

New York.—Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Life Assurance society and secretary of the navy under Theodore Roosevelt, died suddenly in the Hotel Seymour in this city where he had gone on a business errand.

Apoplexy caused death. After an investigation by Coroner Feinberg it developed that Mr. Morton had been ill for some time and that his own physician, Dr. Joseph Adler, had told him he could not be cured.

Mr. Morton came upon the knowledge that he was seriously ill last December, when he proposed taking out what was called a Christmas policy in his own company. The Equitable's physician told him after an examination that he suffered from kidney trouble and hardening of the arteries. Mr. Morton refused to believe that anything was wrong with him and went ahead with his activities at the Equitable.

He had intended taking a trip to Europe, to leave here with his wife on February 22, and staterooms on a steamer had been engaged. Mr. Morton consented to this trip only after Dr. Frank Billings, a Chicago specialist, whom he visited after the Christmas holidays, had urged him to take a complete rest. The physician informed Mr. Morton that he could not endure the strain of work.

Paul Morton was born May 22, 1857, in Detroit, Mich. He received a common and high school education in Nebraska. Entering the employ of the Burlington railroad as a clerk at the age of fifteen, he rose to the position of general passenger agent and later to that of general freight agent. On February 1, 1890, he became first vice-president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company.

In 1896 he was appointed third vice-president of the Santa Fe railroad and was later promoted to second vice-president.

President Roosevelt appointed Mr. Morton as secretary of the navy in 1904, he served from July 1 of that year until July 1, 1905.

In 1905 he became president of the Equitable Life Assurance society and held that position ever since. He was also vice-president of the Pan-American railway.

Twenty-four of the prisoners, including Denjuro Kotoku, who once lived in America, and his wife, were condemned to death.

DEATH FOR 24 ANARCHISTS

Japanese Court at Tokyo Sentences Plotters, Including Woman, for Conspiracy.

Tokyo, Japan.—Twenty-five men and one woman charged with conspiracy against the throne and with plotting to assassinate the crown prince and high officials of the empire were sentenced publicly Wednesday by the Supreme court.

Twenty-four of the prisoners, including Denjuro Kotoku, who once lived in America, and his wife, were condemned to death.

TAFT IN ILLINOIS FEBRUARY 11

President Will Attend Lincoln Day Exercises at Springfield and Deliver Two Speeches.

Washington.—Champ Clark of Missouri was Thursday unanimously selected by the caucus of the Democratic members-elect as his party's candidate for the speaker of the house of representatives in the Sixty-second congress.

The caucus decided to take from the speaker all power to name committees, intrusting that duty to the ways and means committee.

Votes to Tax the Kaiser.

Berlin.—The Reichstag Friday adopted an amendment to the government's unearned increment tax bill subjecting the German sovereign houses to the tax. The government is strongly opposed to this innovation in German constitutionalism.

War Veteran Slays Two.

Danville, Ill.—J. S. Mead, an ambulance driver, and Robert Shultz, a veteran at the Soldiers' home, were shot and killed Friday by Howard Tucker, another veteran.

Hiccoughs Kill Aged Men.

Saltina, Kan.—Hiccoughs caused the death of John Zeebs, sixty years old, at the county farm here Thursday.

He became afflicted Monday and coughed incessantly until he died.

Driven to Street by Fires.

New York.—More than 1,000 men, women and children were driven from their homes, 350 persons sleeping in the Marathon lodging house were thrown into a panic and \$300,000 damage was done in five fires in this city Thursday.

Homeless Kill Aged Men.

Saltina, Kan.—Hiccoughs caused the death of John Zeebs, sixty years old, at the county farm here Thursday.

He became afflicted Monday and coughed incessantly until he died.

REVIEW OF TRADE

Increased Buying by Railroads—Dry Goods Buyers Are in the Market—Fewer Failures.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review said:

Improvement in financial conditions has been marked in the last few days, and to some extent has been accompanied by more active trade distribution, although the industrial contraction of the last half of the year is still in evidence. This improvement is reflected also in the more encouraging aspects of the iron and steel market. While production is still only one-half of producing capacity, and there is no decided change in conditions, yet there is now export business of note and increased buying by the railroads. Copper is slightly weaker, owing to the fact that stocks are heavy, notwithstanding the big world consumption.

Spring Dry Goods.

Many large dry goods buyers have been in the primary markets, but their operations are still along conservative lines. A considerable export trade has been done with the far East in the last four weeks. The largest factors have booked substantial orders, especially in fancy and better grades, and a fair spring business is reported on printed wash goods, selling at 7½@16½c per yard.

Retailers are buying more dress goods and wash fabrics. Against these favorable features must be set meetings of manufacturers to curtail production, because of the inability to secure values for finished merchandise commensurate with the cost of raw materials and general cost of production. Men's wear and dress goods mills are gathering business for fall yet complainants of very close prices are general.

Bank Clearings.

The returns of bank clearings from leading cities in the United States for this week again make a very indifferent comparison with those of a year ago, although this unfavorable showing is helped to some extent by the fact that at this time last year bank clearings were all at about the highest point ever recorded. The total this week aggregated \$2,964,653, 491, a loss compared with the same week last year of 19.6 per cent, in comparison with 1909 the total is practically the same. The returns from a number of cities exhibit notable changes from a week ago, at New York City the decrease this week being 26.7 per cent, against 18.8, which probably reflects in greater part operations in the speculative and financial markets.

At cities outside that center the same irregularity is noted, losses of 2.8 per cent at Cincinnati, 6.8 at Chicago and 27.4 at Louisville contrasting with more or less gain last week.

Business Failures.

Bradstreet's letter said: Business failures in the United States for the week ending January 19 were 302, against 353 last week 252 last year, 307 in 1909, 408 in 1908 and 252 in 1907.

Business failures in Canada for the week number 30, against 33 last week and 49 last year.

The Export Trade.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending January 19, aggregate 2,527,501 bushels, against 2,582,655 last week and 2,043,976 last year. For the 26 weeks ending January 19, exports are 12,784,890 bushels, against 12,625,105 in the corresponding period last year.

Corn exports for the week are 2,210,772 bushels, against 1,875,579 last week and 2,078,814 in 1910. For the 26 weeks ending January 19, corn exports are 17,384,890 bushels, against 12,625,105 in the corresponding period last year.

Business failures in Canada for the week number 30, against 33 last week and 49 last year.

City Growth.

With the full realization of the sustained movement of population toward the cities, there must come a fresh sense of the importance of the problems of urban life and government in this country. These are economic, social, moral and political. All phases of them become intensified and evident as the cities increase in size. The growing congestion in urban areas undoubtedly is a factor in the increased cost of living, as Mr. Marsh, executive secretary of the New York committee on congestion of population, has recently shown. . . . The requirements of city government all the time become more sweeping, and the necessary expenditures for public education and the public welfare constantly increase.

Municipal administration in all its departments must be invested with increased importance in this country in the cities of the land gain in bulk and in political influence. The vast significance of a possible failure in city government cannot possibly be ignored in America, with present urban tendencies prevailing in the future as in the past. Unless the cities can be governed efficiently, honestly and with a single-minded concern for the common good, all must fall and American democracy go down finally in shame and ignominy.</p

KENTUCKY GLEANINGS

WHAT IS GOING ON IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

KENTUCKY'S DEBT.

The State Will Own Less Than a Million by February.

Frankfort.—Kentucky's outstanding indebtedness of \$1,600,000 in interest-bearing warrants at the first of the year will have been reduced to less than \$1,000,000 before the first of next month. If Treasurer Farley can get in the interest-bearing warrants that have been called, he has paid out about \$600,000 for interest-bearing warrants, and has \$200,000 more to devote to that purpose.

There must be more interest-bearing warrants issued, however, as the state will be broke again by March 1. Farley says that warrants bearing interest stamp dates prior to January 1, 1911, may possibly be called for payment by December 31, 1911, but that interest-bearing warrants issued subsequent to January 1, 1911, can not be called for payment until after December, 1911. There will be no money available for redeeming interest-bearing warrants until the sheriffs pay each year, which is never before December 1.

REPORT ON HOME.

State Inspector Says Nice Things About Louisville Society.

Frankfort.—State Inspector McKenzie, it is said, has filed with the governor his report of the inspection made of the Kentucky Children's Home so far, covering a period from June 1, 1910, to May 31, 1911.

Kentucky appropriates \$30,000 annually to the maintenance of the home at Louisville. In addition to the \$30,000, the report shows that between \$16,000 and \$18,000 annually is contributed by citizens, the total income being about \$46,000.

The inspector states that in addition to 1,470 children received, and the replacing of children who have been returned to the home, 2,300 have been cared for since the organization of the society.

The inspector especially commends the work in the aid department, in finding homes among the relatives or particular friends of the parents of the children. He embodies a table in his report showing the cost of maintaining the work in Ohio and Indiana in comparison with the work in Kentucky; the summary being as follows:

Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio
Number of children... 2,622 3,002 5,025
Cost of maintenance... \$16,000 \$31,000 \$50,000
Average cost per child... 17.31 10.31 10.45

The comparison seems startling, and at first unreasonable, but one reason for this difference is due to the fact that in Indiana and Ohio the work is done through a multitude of homes, while in Kentucky it is done from one central point.

TO INSTRUCT NATIONAL GUARD.

Frankfort.—Lieut. Paul B. Malone, of the 27th Infantry, stationed at Fort Sheridan, has been ordered to Kentucky to assist in whipping the Kentucky National Guard into shape. He will begin work in a short time and will be in this state for several months, instructing the men and officers of the guard in their work. Lieut. Malone has been assigned to the general staff in Washington and will come to Kentucky during the interval between the time he leaves Fort Sheridan and the time he takes up his work in Washington.

Frankfort.—Judge J. F. Gordon was the only one who could be found to hold court in Wolfe county. All the others were either busy or sick. This is the first time since the new circuit court act went into effect that such condition has existed.

OIL DISCOVERED ON FARM.

Shepherdsville.—Oil has been discovered on the lands of J. H. Miller. Mr. Miller will organize a stock company and bore several wells. A well was sunk near where the oil has been found, and gas and oil were found, but the well driller had no casing and salt water filled the well and stopped work.

MULE MARKET BRISK.

Franklin.—Trade in mule circles was especially brisk and foreign buyers purchased 240 mules at an average of \$190 per head.

SPECIAL JUDGES NAMED.

Frankfort.—Gov. Wilson designated Judge W. J. Hetherington, of Somerset, special judge of the Wolfe circuit court at Campton, and Judge T. F. Burkhart, of Owingsboro, special judge of the Mingo circuit court to take the place of Judge Shelf, who is the Gov. Wilson's also appointed special E. Morris Justice of the peace in Marion county.

Frankfort.—Gov. Wilson will be called upon to appoint a county judge of Pike county.

NOTICE TO BANKERS.

Bank Stock Must Be Paid Up Within Twelve Months.

Frankfort.—Capital stock of all state banks in Kentucky must be paid up within 12 months to the ultimatum that Secretary of State Bruner sent out to the bankers. The letter says: "You are required to immediately comply with Section 580, Kentucky Statutes, which provides that all capital stock shall be paid up within 12 months after the bank's organization." Another letter warns the bankers to beware of letting one indebtedness of a single individual, company or firm become greater than allowed by law. Attention in this instance is called to Statute 583.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Incorporation Asked by Men Who Have High Ideals in Mind.

Frankfort.—Articles of incorporation have been lodged with the secretary of state for the Kentucky State Rifle Association, an organization formed "to promote and encourage the patriotic spirit of the young men of Kentucky and more especially to encourage them in practicing the use of the military rifle and revolver," and it has the right, under its articles, to acquire and hold property, to solicit prizes, medals, cups and subscriptions and to hold meets and tournaments for competition in rifle and revolver shooting.

Gov. Wilcox, members of the state guard and civilians generally will be asked to affiliate with the association, and if proper encouragement is given it one of its first important objects will be to hold a shooting tournament on the rifle range of the state militia at Orell, near Louisville, at which prizes, trophies and cups will be given for individuals, company and regimental teams, clubs and other organizations, and the state teams of all of the Southern States will also be invited to stop at the tournament on their way to the national shoot at Camp Perry, O., and participate in an Inter-Southern championship team match.

'GO TO HIGH PLACE.'

Kentucky Much Interested in National Ways and Means Committee.

Frankfort.—Three members of the new Ways and Means committee of the house are well known to Kentuckians—Ollie James, Cordell Hull, of Tennessee, and Lincoln Dixon, of Indiana. Ollie James little need be told. He is rounding out his eighth year of service in the house, and has been elected for his fifth term.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the new chairman of the committee, Hon. Oscar Underwood, of Alabama, is a former resident of Louisville.

NATIONAL GUARD INSTRUCTION.

Gov. Wilson's Plan to Be Put Into Practice.

Frankfort.—To arouse interest among the officers and men of the Kentucky National Guard, Gov. Wilson has authorized the adjutant general's office to put into effect the following plan: The selection of a competent instructor, accompanied by a United States army sergeant, to visit each command in the state for three nights, and to pay the officers and men a small amount to cover their expenses for each instruction. The company commanders will be allowed to designate a man to clean and care for the arms at a salary.

DELEGATES APPOINTED.

Gov. Wilson has appointed as delegates to the Southern Commercial congress, to be held in Atlanta, Ga., March 8, 9 and 10, 1911: Capt. George C. Norton, Logan C. Murray, Col. A. H. Egan, Judge Alex. P. Humphrey, A. V. Ford, Judge William G. Dearing, Gilbert S. Cowan, William A. Robinson and Col. Harry Wellesinger, all of Louisville; Henry L. Martin, Midway; Johnson N. Cauden, Versailles; John P. Hager, Ashland; George C. Atkinson, Earlinton; C. U. McElroy, Howling Green, L. J. Crawford, Newport; W. H. Mackoy, Covington; D. Gray Falconer and R. C. Stoll, Lexington.

Frankfort.—Traced to Ocala, Fla., William Dunaway, wanted in Laurel county on the charge of misappropriating \$4,000 from F. C. Jones, has been arrested.

Frankfort.—Gov. Wilson filled the vacancy caused by the removal of Judge W. L. Jett, by appointing Maj. Joseph M. Womack, of Louisville, compiler of Confederate records. The position has a salary of \$1,200 attached.

Bourbenville.—John Grills, 26, convicted murderer of William Osborne, has been taken to the Frankfort penitentiary. He will be brought back in to be tried for the murder of Mrs. Osborne.

Frankfort.—Gov. Wilson has appointed H. P. Hinckle police judge of Edon. W. H. Lay was appointed justice of the peace in Washington county.

Briarwood.—The Hamburg-American steamship President Lincoln, New York for Hamburg, and the Wilson Liner Tasso put in here. They were in collision off Goodwin Sands and both steamers suffered damage. The Lincoln's passengers had a very exciting experience. The collision was due to a fog.

A Christian Burial

By REV. W. BEHNKEN
Pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church
Houston, Texas

We would ask, then, to whom alone ought a Christian burial be granted? Our answer is short and concise—a Christian's burial ought to be granted only to Christians and to no one else, even if he were the mightiest ruler on earth. Is that answer not clear, plain and concise enough? Now, let us look at that matter a little closer.

When I see a funeral procession composed of heathens, headed by a heathen priest, I conclude that the deceased was a heathen. When I see Jews, headed by a rabbi, in funeral processions, I rightly conclude that the deceased was a Jew. When a company of men wearing sashes or badges or other paraphernalia follow a coffin, I conclude that the deceased was a lodge member. When I see a coffin decked with the country's flag, accompanied by military men, and when I see military rites performed at the grave, I can safely conclude that the deceased was a soldier. And when I see the Christian congregation, with their pastor, at the grave and hear them sing or pray or use the word of God, I ought to be able to conclude that the deceased was a Christian and died a Christian death.

Is that not right? Ought we not to be able to conclude that? Yes, we ought to, and years ago we could, but nowadays you cannot. Almost daily you can see where so-called Christian ministers officiate at the graves of open unbelievers, suicides, criminals and the like. Is this not true? They are not ashamed to grant such who have died in open unbelief a Christian burial. That is shameful, unchristianish.

But, they say, "you cannot judge others, you cannot see into their heart whether they were Christians or not, whether they have died in the faith or not. God says: 'Judge not, that ye be not judged,' and that is what you do when you deny them a Christian burial."

Now, my dear friends, it is true that we cannot look into other men's hearts to see whether they were upright Christians or not. But we do know, and that most assuredly, what kind of people are not Christians, namely, those who despise the word of God and the sacraments and refuse to make use of the means of grace and that such people are not Christians, we know from the word of God that cannot lie. Christ says in unmistakable words: "He that is of God heareth God's word."

And God also says: "Because thou hast rejected knowledge, I will also reject thee." Think of this a moment. There is a man who knows our church doors are open to him, he knows that the ringing of the bells invites him, but he passes by.

I ask everyone who still has a spark of conscience in him, ought such a man to have a Christian burial? Ought we to open the door to such a person, who refused to enter them when alive? Shall we confess that we look forward to his resurrection into everlasting life? Is that denying the faith, denying Christ as the only hope of salvation? Do we not know that God says, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord?" Shall we alter or change this? Let us remember that God said: "Be not deceived, God is not mocked."

It is just this gross denial of faith at the graves of the ungodly that causes men to become indifferent in religious matters. Christianity is therefore laid bare to open ridicule. Men will ask, "Why should I run to church? When I die they can easily get a preacher who will bury me for ten dollars and will preach as fine a sermon as for those who constantly go to church?"

But some will say, "He will not mention the deceased at all. We do not want to have the impression that the deceased is blessed and eternally saved." That makes matters worse still. Then they become hypocrites. By the fact that the deceased is not mentioned in the prayers they show he is not worthy of it.

They stand there as Christian ministers and yet do not dare to mention the deceased, because they and everyone present know that he was not a Christian, and that a Christian minister has no business there.

But they say, "We are preaching to the living and not the dead." What, are we burying the living? Is it not the dead to whom the honor of a Christian burial is given? And do they any that they want to comfort the survivors? How shall they comfort if they say the deceased is saved, they are guilty of a falsehood if they speak the truth and say the deceased did not die a Christian and cannot be saved, then they have aroused a storm of hatred against themselves. Or shall they preach repentance there? That will fail also. Are they not offending at the burial of an unbeliever? Will not the people say, "If what you say be true, why are you here granting a Christian burial to an unbeliever?"

Oh, my friends, let us remember "Blessed are the dead (and only they) who die in the Lord." And to them alone ought a Christian burial be granted. If they have been hypocrites and deceived us, they will find their Judge whom they cannot deceive. But as for us, may God grant us grace that we may not deny the faith nor deny the Saviour by granting Christian burials to such as have not died in the Lord.

SURVEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI

Governors Met to Push Southern Reclamation Plans.

Memphis, Tenn.—The governors of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri and Tennessee met in Memphis to prepare a memorial to Congress seeking an immediate appropriation to complete a preliminary survey for the vast "wet lands" of the Mississippi valley, preparatory to their reclamation.

The governors had been designated as a committee of the Mississippi Drainage and Highway association, which met in Memphis in convention last November.

INAUGURATION OF HOOPER.

Tennessee Will Have First Republican Governor in Thirty Years.

Nashville.—On Wednesday, January 25, at 11 o'clock, Tennessee inaugurated its second Republican governor since reconstruction days. Ben W. Hooper took the oath of office in the historic hall of the house of representatives, where all of Tennessee's



BEN W. HOOOPER,
Governor of Tennessee.

governors since 1855, except two, have been inaugurated. The two exceptions were Robert L. Cartwright, who was elected during the war but never took his seat, and Peter Turney, who was sworn in in 1852 at his home in Winchester, where he was ill.

FEDERAL CHURCH COUNCIL.

Sessions Involve Interests of 32 Religious Denominations.

Washington.—The interests of 32 religious denominations, embracing 100,000 ministers and about 16,000,000 members, are represented in the annual meeting of the executive committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ of America, in session here.

The council itself, consisting of 400 officially appointed representatives of the various denominations, holds its general meeting every fourth year, while the executive committee of 60 meets annually.

President Taft will receive the executive committee at the white house.

Her Home a Shrine.

Boston.—The announcement that Henry M. Baker, of Bow, N. H., relative of the late Mary Baker Eddy, and executor of her estate, is to sell her famous home in Concord, N. H., Pleasant View, has created anxiety among the faithful students who look upon the house in the Granite State as a sort of shrine. Every effort is being made by them to prevent its sale.

Go to New Fields.

Verginia, Saskatchewan.—Onward to British Columbia as the husbandmen of small fruits will shortly be the command of Peter Veregin, head of the Doukhobor commune, the largest commune on earth. Between 2,000 and 3,000 will answer this command. Fifty thousand fruit trees, planted by the advance party, are beginning to bear fruit.

Prevalency of Hookworm.

Washington.—Five millions of Americans have hookworm and it is spreading. This is the fact of primary importance disclosed through the investigation of the origin and progress of the disease of the origin and progress of the disease by the corps of experts of the Rockefeller commission. Members of the commission say it will take at least 20 years to begin to stamp out the disease.

For Washington Memorial.

New York.—The ultimate purpose of the George Washington Memorial association was advanced materially when the sum of \$100,000 was donated by a New York banker. This gift makes sure the collection of a total of \$500,000, which the association has set itself to get before a site for the memorial is decided upon. The donor's name is withheld.

EYESIGHT RESTORED.

Glass Lenses Substituted For the Natural Ones.

Boston.—Through a most remarkable operation, the first of its kind, the eyesight of Dr. William Copley Winslow, noted archaeological historian and former Episcopal minister, has been restored.

In place of the natural lens of the eye he now has a glass lens, which performs the functions of the natural lens that the surgeon removed.

ELIJAH APPEARS IN ISRAEL

Sunday School Lesson for Feb. 8, 1911
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT—1 Kings 17. Memory Verse—18.

GOLDEN TEXT—"They that seek the Lord shall not want any good thing."—Prov. 3:10.

TIME—Elijah lived during the reigns of Ahab in Israel, and Jehoram in Judah, and their successors B. C. 890-860 (or Assyrian, 878-857).

PLACE—Various places in the kingdom of Israel. It probably first met Ahab in Samaria his capital. Cherith was a brook in the hills flowing into the Jordan on the East. Zarephath was a town in Phoenicia between Tyre and Sidon, beyond the Mediterranean.

It was a dark day for Israel when Jezebel "set herself, with her husband's tacit connivance, to extirpate the religion of Jehovah from the land of Israel, and to substitute in its place open and avowed paganism—the worship of Ashtoreth and of Baal. Splendid shrines were built, especially one of vast size in the capital; and the rites and ceremonies of the new cult—music, statuary, processions of robed priests, victims, incense, hands of fatness worked up to frenzy by religious exultation, and the like." They had "forsoaken thy covenants, thrown down thine altars, and slain thy prophets with the sword."

A brave, strong prophet dared to stem the tide alone. And he dared because he knew that God had commanded him, and stood with him, and worked through him. It is probable that Elijah belonged to the northern kingdom but was living in Gilead, and that the parents of Elijah, or Elijah himself when a young man, had gone to Gauls to Gilead to escape the persecutions of the Ba

MID-WINTER CLEARANCE SALE

January 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, February 1

COYLE'S DRY GOODS STORE

You pay less

or get more

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,
DENTIST
CITY PHONE 183
OFFICE OVER RACKET STORE

DAN H. BRECK
Fire, Life and Accident
Insurance
Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

L. & N. TIME TABLE
North Bound Local
Knoxville 6:30 a. m. 11:00 p. m.
BEREA 1:29 p. m. 3:57 a. m.
Cincinnati 6:10 p. m. 7:45 a. m.
South Bound Local
Cincinnati 6:40 n. m. 8:25 p. m.
BEREA 11:59 n. m. 12:29 p. m.
Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.
Express Trains.

Stop to let off and take on passengers from beyond Cincinnati or from Atlanta and beyond.

South Bound
Cincinnati 8:15 a. m.
BEREA 11:44 a. m.
North Bound
BEREA 4:56 p. m.
Cincinnati 8:35 p. m.

Mr. Roy C. Jackson and Miss Margaret Spence of Leroy, Ill., were married on January 19, at the home of Rev. Spouts of Leroy. The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jackson of Berea and will be remembered by many as an old student here. The bride is the only daughter of a prominent farmer of Leroy.

Allen Powell has gone to Estill County on business.

Joe Parsons and Geo. Lainhart were in Berea, Saturday, and returned to Alcorn, Sunday.

S. R. Ballard of Valley View passed through here, Saturday, enroute to Clover Bottom.

Rev. Newton Taylor and family have left Berea and will live on a farm in Estill County.

W. J. Blanton has purchased a tract of land from G. C. Gentry in Whippoorwill Hollow.

Mrs. Lizzie McQuin of Campion, Ky., has been visiting for the past week with her mother, Mrs. T. Combs.

Miss Minnie Jones who spent a week with friends in town left Monday, for her home in Dayton, O.

Rev. and Mrs. Wilks are the proud parents of a little son who came to their home last week.

Mrs. A. P. Smith, the wife of Rev. Smith who has been assisting at the protracted meeting at the M. E. church, after spending a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Coddington left last week for her home at Bellevue, Ky.

Bargain Day

2:00 p. m.
SATURDAY
JAN. 28

MRS. EARLY

MID-WINTER

CLEARANCE SALE

Mrs. Margaret E. Taylor and son, Edwin, of Greenville, South Carolina, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. Taylor.

P. O. Clark, Jas. Farmer and Jesse Baird entertained the Phi Delta debaters, Leo Gilligan, Sewell Combs and A. D. Todd at supper at Boone Tavern last Friday night before the debate.

Mrs. W. J. Bryan of Ashland, Ky., has come to Berea to place her little daughter in school. They are living at Boone Tavern.

Miss Corwin led the Y. W. C. A. Sunday night, with the subject, "What am I going to be?" The attendance grows larger each week.

FOR YOUR
Groceries and Candies
GO TO

TATUM'S

3 lbs Prunes	25c
4 lbs. Dried Apples	25c
3 lbs. Dried Peaches, best	25c
6 Bars Soap	25c
Fells Naptha, Ideal, Cleaneasy, Ivory, Lenox and Delphine, 3 for 10c	
Navy Beans - 5c per pound	
Colored Beans, 3c per pound	
Ideal Patent Flour	65c
Fairy Patent	65c



R. H. CHRISMAN

Funeral Director and Embalming

A Complete Line of Modern Funeral Supplies

SPECIAL SERVICE DAY OR NIGHT.

Day Phone 26

Night 46.

BUGGIES

QUANTITY - QUALITY - EQUALITY

A Carload of Banner Buggies at Welch's

Anything you want in Carts, Buggies and Surreys can now be had at a reasonable price. We absolutely guarantee the Full Wrought Hickory gear, the indestructible Banner body and the well made wheels, and with this guarantee goes the high class finish only known to our line of buggies.

Try One and We Will Show You

WELCH'S

EARL CLARK who was in school a few years ago is Principal of the school at Blackburn, Oklahoma. He writes that Edward Whitt, a graduate from the Normal, June '03, is also teaching in the same county.

James Combs has received an appointment in the M. E. Church at Kings Mountain, Kentucky, and left Thursday.

Mr. C. A. Carmack of Bristol, Tenn., visited his sisters, the Misses Little, last Tuesday.

A joint meeting of the Federated Women's Clubs was held at the home of Mrs. Cornelius, Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 19th. Mrs. Frost spoke very interestingly on, "In Days of Castles and Cathedrals."

After the address refreshments were served, and some time spent in an informal social manner. There was a good attendance from both clubs.

Mr. J. W. Harris, President and General Manager of The Peerless Special Sales Co., of Louisville, paid this office a business call this week.

Miss Josephine A. Robinson was visited last week by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Elinor C. Robinson of Urbana, III.

Mr. Alexander Boyce, who has charge of a school for boys in Pleasant Hill, Tenn., is here on business. He is also renewing his acquaintance with old friends. Mr. Boyce married Miss Sallie Waldron, a graduate of Berea in 1909. They spent the summer of 1909 here.

Mrs. S. M. Walline of Richmond was here on business this week.

Dr. Best entertained at Boone Tavern, Saturday night, W. L. Collins, Geo. Lampe, Jno. Flanery, Lester Hill, Dwight Scates and Henry Langfeller, the A. Z. Debaters and team.

The lecture on Turkey given by Mr. M. K. Dyer of Detroit, Mich., at the chapel, Tuesday night, was very interesting. Mr. Dyer gave a good description of his country geographically, told of the persecutions of the Christians, the growth of New Turkey, and of many customs of the land. He had several young people costumed in oriental wedding garments and enacted wedding scenes.

PHI DELTA WINS AGAIN

(Continued from First Page)

supporters, failed to answer the question satisfactorily to his friends. He made a brave show and had a good deal of dash and fire but he rather impersonated the question mark. One got the impression that he realized that his gun was loaded with bird shot while he was face to face with an elephant.

And then came Todd, not an orator but a pleasant and forceful resistor, taking up the argument outlined by Gilligan. An apparent lapse of memory on his part sent a shudder thru the ranks of his friends and gave promise of advantage to his opponents. Lampe followed and scored for the negative in an address that was considered by some as good as any of the evening, and with him the hopes of Alpha Zeta reached the high water mark; as, on the appearance of Combs, confident, assured of his ground, and with faith in the rightness of his position, easily and gracefully passing beyond the limits of his set speech to meet the contention of his opponents, Lampe was shown to have made the worse appear the better reason.

Flanery followed but lost on a fumble at the beginning. It was only when he reached his set speech that he got safely on his feet. But even then he was not able to inspire the negative with much hope.

OLD BIBLE FOUND

Mt. Vernon, Kentucky.

Jan. 25, 1911.

Relying to request in The Citizen for information regarding old Bibles, will say that I have found a German-Lutheran Bible and concordance published in 1664. It is in a fine state of preservation, paper and print good and all leaves in place. There is an old print near Berea, also German.

Yours,
J. W. VanWinkle.

FOR SALE

Law Library, a 3 year old Haxhall filly, broken to autos, and motors, surrey, binder, disc harrow, A—harrow, cane mill and evaporator, good horse, milk cow giving milk, turning plows and double shovels, corn and fodder.

T. P. Wyatt, Berea, Ky.

PUBLIC SALE

On Wednesday, February 15th, one two-horse corn planter, one one-horse corn planter, spring wagon, surrey, binder, disc harrow, A—harrow, cane mill and evaporator, good horse, milk cow giving milk, turning plows and double shovels, corn and fodder.

T. P. Wyatt, Berea, Ky.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

OUR STORE IS THE PLACE TO BUY THEM

Why?



- Because we have the largest Stock in Berea to select from.

- Because our Stock is all New.

- Because we have the kind for Men, Women and Children, that have the reputation of Wearing good and looking NICE and UP-TO-DATE.

FOR MEN

Walk-Over Shoes
American Gentleman Shoes

FOR WOMEN

Kuppenhof-Detman Shoes
American Lady Shoes

FOR CHILDREN

Buster Brown Shoes

Come in and let us show you.

RHODUS & HAYES

THE QUALITY STORE

Berea, Ky.



Main St.

To The NEWLY-WEDS

Young Folks, Old Folks and Beginners

¶ Here is your opportunity to start housekeeping or to keep on keeping house. ¶ During the month of January, 1911, I will refund railroad fare or livery hire, not to exceed fifty miles, to anyone who comes to my store and makes a purchase of not less than a fifty dollar outfit from my complete stock of FURNITURE, CARPETS, RUGS, MATTINGS, STOVES, RANGES, WALL-PAPER, BUGGIES, HARNESS, PIANOS AND ORGANS.

¶ I furthermore promise and guarantee that I will furnish your outfit from a larger stock and lower price combined than you can find anywhere on a radius of fifty miles, Sears Roebuck not excepted.

¶ To make the proposition equal to all I will give on the same basis, to those who have no carefare to pay, a premium which shall equal an average refund.

¶ If you want to buy, all I ask is for you to look through my line and hear the price. The rest is easy.

I BUY, SELL, RENT OR EXCHANGE.

PHONE:
26 day, 46 night

R. B. Chrisman
"THE FURNITURE MAN"

BEREA,
KY.

PRIZE FOR BRECK

Mr. D. H. Breck, our well known and popular insurance man, received this week a handsome clock, which was awarded him by the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., as the prize for writing more insurance in the year 1910 than any of its agents in this state. The clock is a very handsome and expensive piece of work, and is a welcome addition to Mr. Breck's home. His friends are proud of his record in his field, in which he is unsurpassed. He also has the largest Fire Insurance business in this part of the state.—Kentucky Register.

CROWDED OUT

A number of good things were crowded out again this week—even our Health Article had to go. But there is plenty left.

Let us hear about the Old Bibles.

The Straw Vote.

Another good thing about politics is that a man can always find a straw vote to indicate exactly what he wants indicated.

The Heart Must Be In It.

Basidi—Obedience is not truly performed by the body of him whose heart is dissatisfied.

The Square Deal Store

Best Patent Flour.....\$.65

Meal, per bu.60

Potatoes, per bu.65

1 can salmon and 2 cans apples .25

Any 3 of the following 10c

goods for24

Macaroni, jell-o, dates and peanut butter.

3 boxes of evaporated apples

or Peaches..... .25

For other prices equally as good,

call in person on

MRS. SALLIE FOWLER

History of the English Bible

Fourth Article—Matthew's Bible—John Rogers the Real Translator—First English Bible to have the King's Sanction—Rogers a Martyr and an Ancestor of Berea's John A. Rogers.

By Prof. James R. Robertson

First Authorized Bible

Bible was authorized because, across the title page, were printed in red letters the words "Set forth with the King's most gracious license."

Bible was authorized because, across the title page, were printed in red letters the words "Set forth with the King's most gracious license."

real author wished to conceal his name either for self protection or to ensure the work a more favorable reception at the hands of the King.

Real Translator

Authority has fixed upon John Rogers as the real Thomas Matthew. This noted scholar and reformer was born about 1500 in Birmingham in the northern part of England. After his education in Cambridge he became a rector of the church in London. His sympathies with the reform party led to his removal from England and he served for time as chaplain to the English merchants at Antwerp in Belgium. It was during his residence there that he became a friend and associate of William Tyndale and Miles Coverdale and renounced his allegiance to the church of Rome. There is evidence that he preached for a while in a

tian scholars and of William Tyndale in particular for he had died with the prayer on his lips, "God open the eyes of the King." Its sanction seems almost to have surpassed the expectation of Rogers himself as he timidly published the book under an assumed name and at a place which we do not certainly know.

How Procured

From letters which exist of the correspondence between Thomas Cromwell, the minister of Henry VIII, and Thomas Cranmer, the Archbishop of Canterbury, we learn how this great advance was brought about. In a letter accompanying a copy of the Bible Cranmer commands "the Bible as 'very well done'" and the translation as "better than any heretofore made." He suggests to Cromwell that since the book is dedicated to the King he should show it to

It contained the Psalter of Coverdale which was the most original and the most permanent part of his work. Beside this it contained other books of the Old Testament supposed to have been translated from the Hebrew by Tyndale and not previously printed. The apocrypha was included as translated by Rogers himself.

Description

The Matthew Bible was a large folio having a page of print twelve inches by six and was illustrated with over eighty wood cuts. Beside the text there was a large amount of explanatory material. There was a calendar for eighteen years; an exhortation to the study of the Holy Scripture signed with Rogers' initials; a copious running commentary in the form of side notes; a dedication to the King; a table of the principal points in the book; a kind of concordance, and a summary of the contents with a "brief rehearsal of the years passed since the beginning of the world." The subject matter of the Bible was not divided into verses but only into chapters and paragraphs. The latter were lettered A, B, C, etc., in the margin. This served the purpose of reference.

Not Acceptable to Church

The existence of the Matthew Bible like that of Coverdale was short. Only 1,500 copies are supposed to have been sold and these passed quickly out of sight. The more it became known the more clearly was it seen to be the forbidden text of Tyndale under another name. It is true Rogers had softened many expressions that had given offense, he had corrected some wrong translations but still the clergy of the old church opposed it. The notes on the margin were often extremely plain in their opposition to the pope. For example, in a note on the passage where Christ says to Peter "I will give the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven," it is said, "these words were as well spoken to all the Apostles as to Peter."

Special Interest to Bereans

To the Berean Community and the readers of the Citizen this Bible should be of special interest since its author John Rogers was an ancestor of the John A. Rogers who had to do with the beginning of Berea College and impressed some of the personality of his heroic ancestor upon a Kentucky community.

Business Wisdom.

If I were a shopkeeper, I would devote myself to making my shop a place to which people would be only too delighted to go.—Sir Rufus Isaacs.

\$50.00 REWARD

To anyone in Berea or vicinity who hasn't saved money by buying their supplies at WELCH'S. You can't help it if you trade there, for you "Save the Difference" on everything. Here's a fair sample and a gentle reminder:

Pink Salmon	10c	Shredded Wheat	2 for 25c	Navy Beans	5c per lb.	Evaporated Apples	3 pkgs., 25c
Tomatoes	2 for 15c	Cream of Wheat	2 for 25c	Colored Beans	3c per lb.	Fancy Muir Peaches	10c per lb.
Corn	2 for 15c	Post Toasties (large)	2 for 25c	Lenox Soap	3 for 10c	Syrup	30c per gal.
Hominy	2 for 15c	Ralstons	2 for 25c	Naphtha Soap	6 for 25c	Granulated Sugar	5c per lb.
Peas	2 for 15c	Grape Nuts	2 for 25c	Ivory Soap	6 for 25c	Gold Medal Flour	65c
Apples	2 for 15c	Puffed Rice	2 for 25c	Meal, (45 lb. to bu.)	60c bu.	Columbian Flour	65c
						Eldean and Marguerite Flour	65c

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SERIAL STORY
The Courage of Captain Plum

By
JAMES
OLIVER
CURWOOD

Illustrations by Magnus G. Kettner

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SYNOPSIS.

Captain Nathaniel Plum of the sloop Typhoon, lands secretly on Beaver Island, Lake Michigan, stronghold of the Mormon Obadiah Price, an eccentric old man, self-styled "King of the Mormons," who has been spying on him, suddenly confronts him and tells him he is expected. Price insists he has got the wrong man. Price ignores his protestations and begins to force him to go with him to the shop. He binds Nat to a solemn oath to deliver a package to Franklyn Pierce, president of the United States. He agrees to show Plum the Mormon town, St. James. Price sees the frightened face of a young woman in the darkness near Price's cabin. She disappears, leaving an odor of lilacs. It is then that Plum's wife, Nat's mother, comes to demand payment from the king. Price, fearing for the looting of his ship some time previously by men whom he suspected of being Mormons, Burke, his mate, has been left behind at St. James if the captain does not return within a certain time. Price takes Nat secretly in the darkness to the king's house, and through a window he sees Strang and his seven wives, among them the lady of the lilacs, wife. Price says the seventh wife. Price's actions lead Plum to believe that he is jealous of Strang.

CHAPTER III.—Continued.

"You will stay—eh, Nat?" he cried, bobbing his head. "Yes, you will stay, and you will give me back the package for a day or two." He retreated to the trap and shut down it as quickly as a rat. "Pleasant dreams to you, Nat, and—O, wait a minute!" Captain Plum could hear him patterning quickly over the floor below. In a moment he was back, thrusting his white grimacing face through the trap and tossed something upon the bed. "She left them last night, Nat. Pleasant dreams, pleasant dreams," and he was gone.

Nathaniel turned to the bed and picked up a faded bunch of lilacs. Then he sat down, loaded his pipe, and smoked until he could hardly see the walls of his little room. From the moment of his landing on the island he turned the events of the day over in his mind. Yet when he arrived at the end of them he was no less mystified than when he began. Who was Obadiah Price? Who was the girl that fate had so mysteriously associated with his movements thus far? What was the plot in which he had accidentally become involved? With tireless tenacity he hung to these questions for hours. That there was a plot of some kind he had not the least doubt. The councilor's strange actions, the oath, the package, and above all the scene in the king's house convinced him of that. And he was sure that Obadiah's night visitor—the girl with the lilacs—was playing a vital part in it.

He plucked at the withered flowers which the old man had thrown him. He could detect their sweet scent above the pungent fumes of tobacco and Obadiah's triumphant chuckle recurred to him, the gloating joy in his eyes, the passionate tremble of his voice, a grim smile passed over his face. The mystery was easy of solution—if he was willing to reason along certain lines. But he was not willing. He had formed his own picture of Strang's wife and it pleased him to keep it. At moments he half conceded himself a fool, but that did not trouble him. The longer he smoked the more his old confidence and his old recklessness returned to him. He had enjoyed his adventure. The next day he would end it. He would go openly into St. James and have done his business with Strang. Then he would return to his ship. What had he, Captain Plum, to do with Strang's wife?

But even after he had determined on these things his brain refused to rest. He paced back and forth across the narrow room, thinking of the man whom he was to meet tomorrow—of Strang, the one-time schoolmaster and temperance lecturer who had made himself a king, who for seven years had defied the state and nation, and who had made of his island stronghold a hotbed of polygamy, of licentiousness, of dissolute power. His blood grew hot as he thought again of the beautiful girl who had appealed to him. Obadiah had said that she was the king's wife. Still—

Thoughts flashed into his head which for a time made him forget his mission on the island. In spite of his resolution to keep to his own scheme he found himself, after a little, thinking only of the Mormon king, and the lovely face he had seen through the castle window. He knew much about the man with whom he was to deal tomorrow. He knew that he had been a rival of Brigham Young and that when the exodus of the Mormons to the deserts of the west came he had led his own followers into the north, and that each July, amid barbaric fe-

stivities, he was recrowned with a circlet of gold. But the girl! If she won the king's wife why had her eyes called to him for help?

The question crowded Nathaniel's brain with a hundred thrilling pictures. With a shudder he thought of the terrible power the Mormon king held not only over his own people but over the Gentiles of the mainland as well. With these mainlanders, he regarded Beaver Island as nest of pirates and murderers. He knew of the depredations of Strang and his people among the fishermen and soldiers, of the piratical expeditions of his armed boats, of the dreaded raids of his sheriffs, and of the crimes that made the women of the shores tremble and turn white at the mere mention of his name.

Was it possible that this girl—Captain Plum did not let himself finish the thought. With a powerful effort he brought himself back to his own business on the island, smoked another pipe, and undressed. He went to bed with the withered lilacs on the table close beside him. He fell asleep with their scent in his nostrils. When he awoke they were gone. He started up in astonishment when he saw what had taken their place. Obadiah had visited him while he slept. The table was spread with a white cloth and upon it was his breakfast, a pot of coffee still steaming, and the whole of a cold baked fowl. Next by upon a chair, was a basin of water, soap and a towel. Nathaniel rolled from his bed with a healthy laugh of pleasure. The councilor was at least a courteous host, and his liking for the curious old man promptly increased. There was a sheet of paper on his plate upon which Obadiah had scribbled the following words:

"My Dear Nat: Make yourself at home. I will be away today but will see you again tonight. Don't be surprised if somebody wakes you a visit." The "somebody" was heavily underscored and Nathaniel's pulse quickened and a sudden flush of excitement surged into his face as he read the meaning of it. The "somebody" was Strang's wife. There could be other interpretation. He went to the trap and called down for Obadiah but there was no answer. The councilor had already gone. Quickly eating his breakfast the master of the Typhoon climbed down the ladder into the room below. The remains of the councilor's breakfast were on a table near the door, and the door was open. Through it came a glory of sunshine and the fresh breath of the forest laden with the perfume of wild flowers and balsam. A thousand birds seemed caroling and twittering in the sunlit soil nude about the cabin. Beyond this there was no other sound or sign of life. For many minutes Nathaniel stood in the open, his eyes on the path along which he knew that Strang's wife would come—if she came at all. Suddenly he began to examine the ground where the girl had stood the previous night. The dainty imprints of her feet were plainly discernible in the soft earth. Then he went to the path—and with a laugh so loud that it startled the birds into silence he set off with long strides in the direction of St. James. From the footprints in that path it was quite evident that Strang's wife was a frequent visitor at Obadiah's.

At the edge of the forest, from where he could see the log house situated across the opening, Nathaniel paused. He had made up his mind that the girl whom he had seen through the king's window was in some way associated with it. Obadiah had hinted as much and she had come from there on her way to Strang's. But as the prophet's wives lived in his castle at St. James this surely could not be her home. More than ever he was puzzled. As he looked he saw a figure suddenly appear from among the mass of lilac bushes that almost concealed the cabin. An involuntary exclamation of satisfaction escaped him and he drew back deeper among the trees. It was the councilor who had shown himself. For a few moments the old man stood gazing in the direction of St. James as if watching for the approach of other persons. Then he dodged cautiously along the edge of the bushes, keeping half within their cover, and moved swiftly in the opposite direction toward the center of the island. Nathaniel's blood leaped with a desire to follow. The night before he had guessed that Obadiah with his gold and his smoldering passion was not a man to isolate himself in the heart of the forest. Here—across the open—was evidence of another side of his life. In that great square-built domicile of logs, screened so perfectly by flowering lilac, lived Obadiah's wives. Captain Plum laughed aloud and beat the bowl of his pipe on the tree beside him. And the girl lived there—or came from there to the woodland cabin so frequently that her feet had beaten a well-worn path. Had the councilor lied to him? Was the girl he had seen through the king's window one of the seven wives of Strang—or was she the wife of Obadiah Price?

The thought was one that thrilled him. If the girl was the councilor's wife what was the motive of Obadiah's falsehood? And if she was Strang's wife why had her feet—and hers alone with the exception of the old man's—worn this path from the lilac smothered house to the cabin in the woods? The captain of the Typhoon regretted now that he had given such explicit orders to Casey. Otherwise he would have followed the figure that was already disappearing into the forest on the opposite side of the clearing. But now he must see Strang. There might be delay, necessary delay, and if it so happened that his own blundering curiosity kept him on the island until sundown—well, he smiled as he thought of what Casey would do.

"I beg your pardon, madam; I came to see Mr. Strang," he said.

"You will find the king at his office," she replied.

The woman's voice was low, but so sweet that it was like music to the ear. As she spoke she came nearer and a faint flush appeared in the transparency of her cheek.

"Why do you wish to see the king?" she asked.

"TO BE CONTINUED."

Refilling his pipe and leaving a trail of smoke behind him he set out boldly for St. James. When he came to the three graves he stopped, remembering that Obadiah had said they were his graves. A sort of grim horror began to stir at his soul as he gazed on the grass-grown mounds—proofs that the old councilor would inherit a place in the Mormon heaven, having obeyed the injunctions of his prophet on earth. Nathaniel now understood the meaning of his words of the night before. This was the family burying ground of the old councilor.

He walked on, trying in vain to concentrate his mind solely upon the business that was ahead of him. A few days before he would have counted this walk to St. James one of the events of his life. Now it had lost its fascination. Despite his efforts to destroy the vision of the beautiful face that had looked at him through the king's window its memory still haunted him. The eyes, soft with appeal; the red mouth, quivering, and with lips parted as if about to speak to him; the bowed head with its tumbling glory of hair—all had burned themselves upon his soul in a picture too deep to be eradicated. If St. James was interesting now it was because that face was a part of it, because the secret of its life, of the misery that it had confessed to him, was hidden somewhere down there among its scattered log houses.

Slowly he made his way down the slope in the direction of Strang's castle, the tower of which, surmounted by its great beacon, glistered in the morning sun. He would find Strang there. And there would be one chance in a thousand of seeing the girl—if Obadiah had spoken the truth. As he passed down he met men and boys coming up the slope and others moving along at the bottom of it, all going toward the interior of the island. They had shovels or rakes or hoes upon their shoulders and he guessed that the Mormon fields were in that direction; others bore axes; and now and then wagons, many of them drawn by oxen, left the town over the road that ran near the shore of the lake. Those whom he met stared at him curiously, much interested evidently in the appearance of a stranger. Nathaniel paid but small heed to them.



A Few Days Before He Would Have Counted This Walk to St. James One of the Events of His Life.

As he entered the grove through which the councilor had guided him the night before his eagerness became almost excitement. He approached the great log house swiftly but cautiously, keeping as much from view as possible. As he came under the window through which he had looked upon the king and his wives his heart leaped with anticipation, with hope that was strangely mingled with fear. For only a moment he paused to listen, and notwithstanding the seriousness of his position he could not repress a smile as there came to his ears the crying of children and the high angry voice of a woman. He passed around to the front of the house. The door of Strang's castle was wide open and unguarded. No one had seen him approach; no one accosted him as he mounted the low steps; there was no one in the room into which he gazed a moment later. It was the great hall into which he had spied a few hours previous. There was the long table with the big book on it, the lamp whose light had bathed the girl's head in a halo of glory, the very chair in which he had found her sitting! He was conscious of a throbbing in his breast, a longing to call out—if he only knew her name.

In the room there were four closed doors and it was from beyond those that there came to him the wailing of children. A fifth door was open and through it he saw a cradle gently rocking. Here at last was visible life, or motion at least, and he knocked loudly. Very gradually the cradle ceased its movement. Then it stopped, and a woman came out into the larger room. In a moment Nathaniel recognized her as the one who had placed a caressing hand upon the bowed head of the sobbing girl the night before. Her face was of pathetic beauty. Her whiteness was startling. Her eyes shone with an unhealthy luster and her dark hair, falling in heavy curls over her shoulder, added to the wonderful pallor of her cheeks.

Nathaniel bowed. "I beg your pardon, madam; I came to see Mr. Strang," he said.

"You will find the king at his office," she replied.

The woman's voice was low, but so sweet that it was like music to the ear. As she spoke she came nearer and a faint flush appeared in the transparency of her cheek.

"Why do you wish to see the king?" she asked.

"TO BE CONTINUED."

New News of Yesterday

by E. J. Edwards

Might Have Reached the Top

Daniel Lamont's Story of How Frederic P. Olcott Rejected Opportunity That Later Made Grover Cleveland President.

an splendid a record as governor as you have as comptroller the eyes of the nation will be upon you, and no man can say what will then follow in your political fortunes.'

"About this time," continued Mr. Lamont, "there was abundant evidence that the Republican party in the state was to undergo most serious factional disturbances during the next few years. The scores made by several old rowdies had not yet healed; there was an element in the party that was planning to bring about the nomination of Grant for president the following year, and there was an element equally determined to prevent that nomination. The comptroller, shrewd political observer that he was, must have realized that 'Dan' Manning was not talking without a full weighing of the situation; he must have realized the political possibilities that lay before him, especially as he was fully aware of the plan of Manning and others to work for his nomination as governor in 1882. Yet the comptroller remained in this way."

"This man," pursued Mr. Lamont, then vice-president of the Northern Pacific railroad, "was comptroller of the state of New York from January 1, 1877, to November 4, 1879. As comptroller he gained great popularity throughout the state, and the highest respect of business and financial men generally, because of the efficiency and celerity with which he carried on the work of his department. So brilliant, indeed, were this man's services as comptroller that a flattering offer was made to him to go back into the banking business, which he had left to become a state officer.

"The comptroller went to Daniel Manning and told him of the offer. Mr. Manning at that time was secretary of the Democratic state committee, and then and later a great power in the Democratic party. The two men had been close friends for years, and both lived in the same town—Albany.

"Fred," said Mr. Manning, when he had heard his friend out, "for many years events have shown that the office you now hold has been the stepping stone for a good many men to high political preferment in state and nation. One of your predecessors became president—Millard Fillmore was comptroller when he was nominated for vice-president. Lucius Robinson, now governor, was comptroller. Ira Davenport was nominated for governor by the Republicans because of his record as comptroller. Governor Tilden had a young Democrat, ambitious to advance politically, to make his first mark in the public service in the comptroller's office.

"Fred, you have a splendid record as comptroller. You have gained wide popularity and especially the good will and esteem of the business element of the state. Your father was a member of the Albany regency, which largely controlled Democratic politics in state and nation for so many years. You have been raised and steeped in the Democracy of Van Ruren and of Tilden. You are not unaware of the present intention of your friends—myself among them—to put you forward for governor in 1882. In my opinion, if you remain in politics you will stand a very good chance of being elected. And if you should make

medals from the scientific bodies of the old world and the new.

"You probably know that, in order to make a survey, it is necessary, first of all, to fix upon a base line, or starting point," said Mr. Layng, at that time vice-president of the Big Four system. "Having got that, you can then measure with your instruments the distance between the starting point and some prominent object—a mountain, for example. Thus, you obtain two sides of a triangle, and geometry teaches us that if you know the length of two sides of a triangle you can at once find out what the length of the third side is.

"When the coast survey had at last been scientifically organized and thus born anew, a party of engineers was sent out to find a convenient and good starting point for the survey—that is to say, a base line. They were engaged in this task for quite awhile—a number of months, in fact—and in the course of it they fell in with an old friend, Maj. George Washington Whistler, of the United States army, a distinguished engineer, whose professional services were then in high favor with the pioneer railroad capitalists of the country. Most of the early work of surveying the routes for and constructing railroads in this country was done under the supervision of army engineers. There were no other native engineers equal to the work.

To the father of 'Jimmy' Whistler the artist, who was then freshly launched on the voyage of life, the older Whistler's friends confided that they were looking for a base line for the reorganized and practically new coast survey project; and they added that they had searched for a base line in several places—Long Island was one—but had found none that was feasible.

"Come with me and I will show you what you want," said Maj. Whistler, who constructed the first long railroad in the country, the Boston & Albany.

They were willing, and the next day he took those federal surveyors to a point on the Boston & Providence railroad—then under course of construction—near the town of Mansfield, Mass. He led them up the railroad track little way and then pointed to the north.

"There," he said, "is a stretch of railroad ten miles in length, by careful measurements absolutely straight, and with no grades. It ought to be the best kind of a base line for you."

"It didn't take the coast surveyors long to decide that Maj. Whistler was right. They accepted that ten mile stretch as a starting point of their work and from it reached a point with their instruments some 60 miles away. The gigantic task of surveying the coast line of the entire country was at last under way on a scientific basis, thanks to a kindly and wise suggestion on the part of 'Jimmy' Whistler's father. And it may be interesting to note that the first measurement given by the surveyors' instruments was found afterwards by field measurement to be so nearly correct that the deviation was only about two inches in the 60 miles."

"That's been a well-kept secret," replied General Tyner. "Do you suppose that if I knew, I would tell you? But I will tell you now that overnight we brought about the combination necessary to make Hayes the winning candidate. I was in the thick of the fight. I persuaded delegates from other states besides some from my own to enter into the combination, so that at the beginning of the balloting on the morrow Hayes rushed forward magnificently to victory."

"It was in congress when James G. Blaine was speaker of the house. He was very cordial toward me, and at the time of his second election as speaker I had just reason for expecting that he would appoint me chairman of the committee on post offices and post roads. I went down to him and told him that I would be very glad if he would make me chairman of the committee. 'Tyner,' said he, 'there isn't a member of congress who is better qualified for the place than you, and I shall be very glad to appoint you.'

"But when the committee was announced, to my humiliation and chagrin, I discovered that Mr. Blaine had not kept his promise. I was a younger man than I am now and did not control my temper as well as I should. In the heat of anger I sought out Mr. Blaine in the speaker's room. 'You have betrayed me. You have

Revenge.

"Did that poor, homely little man give any explanation of why he decided to cremate his late wife instead of burying her?"

"Yes, he said it was his only chance to get even with her for the way she always teased him."

The Lucky Man.

"So you attended the Widgins-Wooster wedding?"

"Oh, yes, I was there."

"And did you congratulate the lucky men?"

"Sure. I remarked to the minister that I was glad to see him making a little money on the side."

Revenge.

"Did that poor, homely little man give any explanation of why he decided to cremate his late wife instead of burying her?"

"Yes, he said it was his only chance to get even with her for the way she always teased him."



GOOD MUTTON TYPE OF SHEEP

Tendency of Public to Consume More of Meat Attributed to Careful Dressing of Carcasses.

In his work on profitable stock feeding, Prof. H. R. Smith calls attention to the growing tendency on the part of the public to consume more mutton. He attributes this in part to the fact that mutton carcasses are more carefully dressed and better ripened than formerly and in addition a better grade of mutton sheep is being produced. Furthermore it is marketed earlier than was the case a few years ago. During former years when wool was higher in price, the country was largely stocked with fine-wooled sheep of the distinctly wool breeds. These sheep were retained on the farms perhaps several years for the annual clip of wool, and when finally placed upon the market had become so aged as to make the meat tough, as well as strongly flavored. With lower prices of wool, there have come about marked changes in the character of flocks. Lambs of the mutton breeds, including the Shropshire, Southdown, Hampshire, Cotswold, Oxford, Lincoln and Leicester, have been crossed upon native fine-wooled ewes, resulting in a good quality of mutton stock. These cross-bred mutton sheep do not produce so heavy a fleece as do the Merino, and at prevailing prices for wool it is not profitable to carry them over for their second clip and the little increase in weight; but their points of excellence for mutton production are so much greater than their deficiencies for wool production in comparison with the Merino, that they are now in greater favor. Merino ewes of the improved strains are still preferred for range conditions, because they not only shear a heavier fleece, but their dense, fine wool and smaller frames make them better able to withstand the hardships of the range. With the more recent advance in the price of wool, there is now a tendency upon the part of farmers to retain in the breeding ewes somewhat more of the Merino blood, depending upon the heavy mutton rams to produce a type of lamb which has proved very satisfactory in the feed lot, though somewhat smaller than higher grades of mutton stock.

CHEAP SHELTER FOR STOCK

Shed Shown in Illustration **Will Protect Twenty-Five to Thirty 2-Year-Old Steers.**

A cheap shelter for stock is made by setting posts eight feet apart, eight feet high on one side and six feet on the other side, making the shed 12 feet wide and 40 feet long. It will run one way, and north side and ends are boxed, with a gate at each end and



rock running the full length of shed on south side. A shed of this size will shelter twenty-five or thirty two-year-old steers.

PROFITABLE TYPE OF HORSE

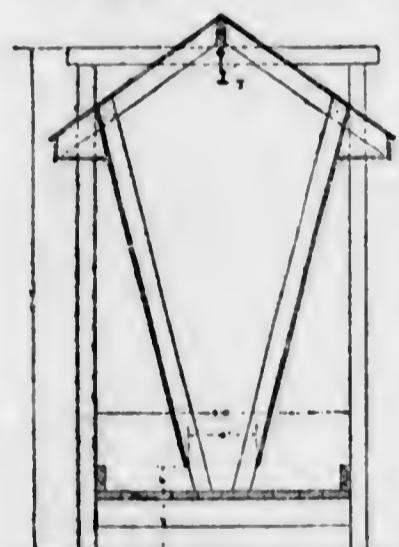
Old Farmer Tells of Manner in Which He Makes Animals and Services Pay for Keeps.

In regard to "the cost of a horse," I must first and firmly say that I received great profits from my horses and their services pay me for their keeping. Am an old farmer and never had a purchased mare, but by good breeding I now have the seven-eighths Percheron. Beginning with the sucking, they are of no bother to me, for until they are a month old the mother is brought up once in the forenoon and once in the afternoon, but afterwards it is kept at the stable, says a writer in Baltimore American. Then in the fall before they are two they are broke and ready for light service in the spring. So from the time they are two years old they pay their own way. My coming two-year-olds weigh 1,200 pounds and bring \$150, while the coming three-year-olds bring \$200. Thus by keeping our best young Percheron mares and clinching together to buy a registered stallion I find there is a ready sale and clear profit for farmer in raising horses, and their services will pay for their keeping.

GOOD SELF-FEEDING TROUGH

Rectangular Frame Constructed So Cattle May Work Out Feed as Needed Without Clogging.

The rectangular frame is 6 feet wide and 10 feet high, and is constructed of 4x4 inch material. This serves as a frame for the feeder, as well as a support for the track of the feed carrier which runs from the barn to the point marked T. The bin is but



A Self-Feeder.

16 inches high at the opening and the opening is six inches high. This construction is necessary in order to enable the cattle to work the feed out as needed and to prevent clogging. The studding which is of 2x3-inch material, is placed four feet apart inside the bin and serve to support the sides.

Settling Steer Calves.

It is not always the best plan to dispose of beef cattle as yearlings, but in many instances in the corn-belt area it has come to be a common practice, and is followed by a considerable number of cattle raisers; consequently, this work of the Indiana experiment station will prove of great value to those following the plan of selling early. It was pointed out among other things, also, that if it were possible to turn the calves out on pasture early in the season, before the grass had started, still continuing the feed used in the dry lot, so that the steers would become accustomed to the grass very gradually, there would be little advantage in the dry lot feeding, except that due to the premium paid for dry-fed cattle on the central markets. This higher price is secured because of the general belief that the increases from dry-fed cattle are superior to those from grass-fed

LIVESTOCK NOTES

Cattle must have roughage of some kind.

It is not a fact that a pig can take care of all that he can eat.

The 300-pound pig at eight months is the masterwork of the feeder.

The pig can eat more than he can digest and digest more than he can use.

Regular feeding is essential to success and three feeds a day is better than two.

Indigestible feeds such as bran and cob meal should be kept away from the hog trough.

The work horse should have six to ten pounds of hay, in addition to the corn and carrot.

As February lambs bring the highest price they ought to be dropped at that time of the year.

Cleanliness should begin in the stable, which must not only be kept clean, but well ventilated.

There is no feed so good for young pigs and calves as sweet skim milk direct from the separator.

Very stable where tuberculosis has existed should be well whitewashed twice in the next six months.

There is no stock on the farm that will help so rapidly in advancing the fertility and good condition of the land as a flock of sheep.

The care of sheep is pleasant work for a woman, and one that she can undertake with but small capital at first, and work up to a profitable business.

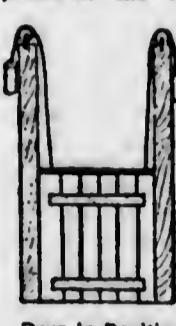
Making Butter.
Temp. milk, good tools and a careful milker, are the three principal factors in making good butter. Selling to private customers is the most profitable way of marketing. My cows average seven pounds a week, says a writer in an exchange. I use very little commercial butter color, merely enough to maintain a uniform tint.

Leaving Turnips to Ground.
Turnips will bear many hard frosts in the ground and do not have the best flavor till late in winter. The best way to handle them, except in the north, is to allow them to remain in the garden soil and dig them as they are wanted for use at times when the ground is not frozen.

HANDY DOOR FOR HOG HOUSE

Annoyance of Cleaning Away Snow or Litter May Be Avoided by Using Door Illustrated.

The annoyance of cleaning away snow or litter from the ordinary swinging door before it can be opened can be easily avoided by employing the simple sliding door shown in illustration. This is exceptionally useful on the sheep or hog house, and may be employed on other buildings where a swinging door would be in the way when opened. The door is constructed in the usual manner and then arranged on the building to slide up or down in two tracks or grooves, which may be made by nailing two boards together with the edge of one overlapping the one on the side of building. Two pulleys are placed at the top of these

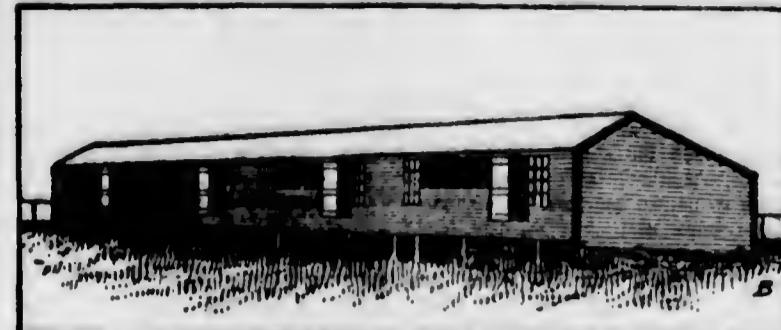


Door in Position.

grooves and weights equal to the weight of door suspended by ropes, attached to the door. This permits the door to be opened to any height desired, where it may be fastened so as to allow the small pigs to have access to the yard, when it is desired to keep the mother in the pen.

CURTAIN-FRONT HOUSES EXCELLENT FOR POULTRY

Building Shown in Illustration and Used at Maine Experiment Station, Affords Satisfactory Means of Ventilation.



The Open-Front Hen House.

The accompanying illustration shows one of the curtain-front houses in use at the Maine experiment station. Fresh air has been a big consideration in the building of this house, which has a curtain front to the house proper and a curtain-front roosting room. Professor Gowell, expert in charge of poultry raising at this station, has found this method of ventilation very satisfactory.

The building is 120 feet long and 16 feet wide. The front wall is 6 2/3 feet and the rear wall, 5 1/2 feet high from the floor to the top of the plate. The roof is of unequal span, the ridge bearing four feet in from the front wall, and the height of the ridge above the floor is nine feet. The eaves are 4x6 inches and rest on a rough stone wall. The floor, consisting of two thicknesses of hemlock boards, rests on 2x8-inch timbers, which are placed two feet apart. The rest of the frame of the building consists of 2x4-inch material. The building is boarded, papered and shingled on both roof and walls, and in addition the rear wall and four feet of the lower part of the rear roof are celled on the inside of the studding and the space packed with dry sawdust. Outside of the building a three-foot platform extends across the ends and along the front.

The house is divided into four 30x16-foot pens. In the front side of each pen are two twelve-light windows and a door 2 1/2 feet wide. The space between the window and door comes close up to the eaves, leaving an unbroken front three feet high below the eaves. The opening is 3x14 feet and is covered by a wooden frame, covered with ten-ounce duck. This curtain is hinged at the top and is swung in when opened, and it is always kept open, except on stormy days and winter nights. Each pen is of suitable size to accommodate 100 fowls, thus allotting 4.8 square feet of floor space to each bird.

A front platform four feet ten inches wide and three feet above the floor extends along the rear side for the entire 30 feet. Three perches of 2x3-inch material are placed on edge ten inches above the platform. The rear perch is 11 inches out from the wall, and the space between the perches is 16 inches, which leaves 15 inches between the front perch and the duck curtain. The house is divided into four 30x16-foot pens. In the front side of each pen are two twelve-light windows and a door 2 1/2 feet wide. The space between the window and door comes close up to the eaves, leaving an unbroken front three feet high below the eaves. The opening is 3x14 feet and is covered by a wooden frame, covered with ten-ounce duck. This curtain is hinged at the top and is swung in when opened, and it is always kept open, except on stormy days and winter nights. Each pen is of suitable size to accommodate 100 fowls, thus allotting 4.8 square feet of floor space to each bird.

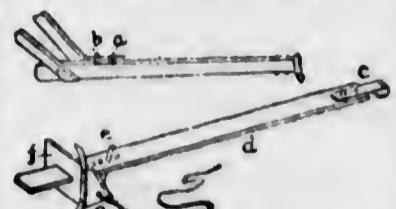
Few farmers realize the difference in income that may be produced on their farms by the systematic introducing and rotation of clover or other leguminous crops over the entire area of their tillable land. The planning of rotations to meet certain feed requirements and to grow crops which shall be the greatest income producers under given conditions is a problem that is not easily solved by all the tillers of the soil. The conservation of soil fertility by appropriate rotations together with applications of manures and fertilizers in such manner as will maintain a permanent system of agriculture has been largely overlooked by farm owners in the past. Farmers' Bulletin 370 assists the farmer in solving these difficulties, and a copy may be had free on application to a member of congress or to the secretary of agriculture, Washington, D. C. The bulletin discusses a roundabout farm in Illinois, and plans six different types of farming that may be substituted for the usual one of corn and oats now practiced, so as to raise the income all the way from two to five times as much as that commonly received, and at the same time increase the fertility of the soil.

MAKING GOOD ROW MARKER

Good Job on Winter's Day Is to Make This Useful Implement to Be Used on a Furrowing Plow.

A good job on a winter's day is to make this row marker to be used on a furrowing plow. It is very easily made by anyone handy with tools. A is a piece of old wagon tire six inches long with each end turned up and a hole in each end for receiving the pin, b. The piece, b, is securely fastened to the plow beam with two screws. C is a piece of a wagon tire rolled at one end so that pin, b, can be inserted. C is bolted to d, which is the arm of the marker and may be made of a 4x4 inch piece of wood six feet long, says the Farm and Home.

At the extreme end are several holes bored in this arm six inches apart. By means of the pin which fits



Details of Row Marker.

into these holes the distance between rows may be regulated. F is a 12-inch board cut to a point at the forward end with a hole bored in this end where a line may be attached. This line is fastened at the other end to the top of the handles. G is a piece of scrap iron curved so as to drag through the ground easily and marks the next row.

Making Butter.

Temp. milk, good tools and a careful milker, are the three principal factors in making good butter. Selling to private customers is the most profitable way of marketing. My cows average seven pounds a week, says a writer in an exchange. I use very little commercial butter color, merely enough to maintain a uniform tint.

HAY GRADES ARE FIXED

Timothy Has Lead, Especially Among City Feeders, Because It Is Not Only Nutritious but Palatable.

The rules of the National Hay association recognize 23 grades of hay, which range from fall into five classes—timothy, clover, mixed timothy and clover, wild grasses and alfalfa. Choice timothy hay must be sound, properly cured, of bright natural color not mixed with more than one-twentieth of other grasses, and well baled. Lower grades of timothy are Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and "no grade." Clover hay must be reasonably fine, leafy alfalfa of bright green color, properly cured, sound, sweet and well baled. Other grades of alfalfa are Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and "no grade." These rules are used by most cities that have official inspection.

A large percentage of the timothy on the market is graded below No. 1. The reasons are that many meadows are cut for years until they become weedy and mixed with other grasses, and that the hay is often cut too late, so that it loses the bright natural color and palatability.

Timothy has the lead, especially among city feeders, because it is not only nutritious but palatable and non-toxic, and the horse is not likely to overeat. Nevertheless, other kinds of hay would often prove better for the feeder. Alfalfa, for instance, has high muscle-building qualities and is especially valuable for draft horses. It is highly relished, however, and the horse may overfeed.

Leaving Turnips to Ground. Turnips will bear many hard frosts in the ground and do not have the best flavor till late in winter. The best way to handle them, except in the north, is to allow them to remain in the garden soil and dig them as they are wanted for use at times when the ground is not frozen.

1855 Berea College 1910

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 64 instructors, 1365 students from 27 states. Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Every part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGiate, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the school expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shop, receiving valuable training and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overcoats, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For lairage board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 60 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term; \$6 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	Model School	Normal and Academy	College

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East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of Dr. J. A. Mahaffey, of Steurgo, Ky., for Representative of the 7th district, subject to the action of the Republican party.

JACKSON COUNTY

PRIVETT

Privett, Jan. 22.—Circuit Court is in session at McKee, this week.—The little son of Billie Smith is very sick.—Mr. and Mrs. Bob York visited the latter's parents at Sturg on last Sunday.—Mrs. Nancy Cuiton and son, Charlie, who have been making their home in Jackson for the past six months are planning to go back to Hamilton, Ohio.—Ira Codiron died on the 10th of Jan. at the age of 13 years. It is supposed that she had rheumatism, which was the cause of her death. She had told her folks before her death that she just had three weeks to live, and she lived one day over the three weeks. Her parents and many friends will miss her greatly as she was loved by all who knew her.—Singing is conducted at Grayhawk every Friday evening by the Rev. Mr. DeYoung.—Mrs. Allen Morris is very sick with la-gripe.—The measles and mumps are raging through our vicinity.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wright are selling out their property on Blackwater to move to Richmond.

CARICO

Carico, Jan. 21.—Orbin Smith has been here preparing his house so as to be able to move in.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. James Watheu, a fine boy.—Old Uncle Billy Atkinson is in very poor health.—Wesley Angel is in very poor health.—Sam Roberts and family are sick.—G. W. Johnson and wife were the guests of S. R. Roberts last Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Ellen Roberts has gone to Moores Creek to enter winter school. Mr. Blevie McCowan is the teacher.—F. Cornelius has purchased a farm on Pond Creek and is preparing to move this spring. We hate to give up so good a citizen.—Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Roberts entertained quite a number of visitors last Sunday.

TYNER

Tyner, Jan. 22.—Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Rader will go to housekeeping this week.—W. M. Dunigan's school closed, Saturday, with a nice entertainment, and a candy treat. Some the music was given by Charlie and J. S. Moore and S. D. Rice.—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Moore are gone on a two weeks' visit to East Bernstadt, Livingston and Berea.—Boyd Farmer will begin a two months winter school at Tyner this week.—Walter Creech is attending the S. B. M. S. at London this winter.—W. H. Rader made a business trip to Manchester a few days ago.—Film Nantz will make his future home with his uncle, J. H. Jones.—George E. Moore is no better.—Mr. Page, a traveling musician and sight of band performer, was in this vicinity two nights last week.

MATLIDEN

Matliden, Jan. 22.—The people of this vicinity are doing a great deal of carpenter work.—Ben and Allen Holcomb and Fred Lee left last week for Dayton, Ohio.—The Misses Laura, Etta and Dora Amyx of Egypt were visiting their sister, Mrs. Wm. Farmer, here, last week.—Marcus Cool who has been in very poor health for some time is improving.—Miss Cora Davis is visiting her sister, Mrs. McLean at Ethel.—Mrs. E. Simpson will begin a subscription school at Mt. Gilead on the 23rd.—W. S. Farmer, Charles Tincher and Miss Ethel Davis are attending school at McKee.

CLAY COUNTY

SEXTONS CREEK

Sextons Creek, Jan. 21.—J. A. Hunter, Mrs. Annie Brewer, Little Ellis Smith, son of Marion Smith, and Luia Birch are sick this week.—Mrs. Nannie Edwards will start to Louisville to have an operation performed.—Mrs. Wes Johnson died last Wednesday.—School closed here, W. da s. a. with an entertainment.—David Bowman of Alger is very ill.—G. W. Hunter went to Manchester, Wednesday, on business.—The Rev. Albert Bowman filled his regular appointment at Cynth. Sunday.—Robert McQueen is erecting a new store house near the mouth of Anglin.—T. H. Hurst has the Old Fellow Hall nearly completed.—H. R. Rowlett has contracted to deliver Brigg's wagon axles to market on shares.—J. A. Hunter had a corn gathering, Monday.

BURNING SPRINGS

Burning Springs, Jan. 21.—Mrs. Marshall Wehn was buried at Macedonia last Tuesday. She leaves a large circle of friends besides an aged husband and five children, Mrs. Ro-

bert and Pearl, Luther, Samuel and Mrs. Nancy Cornett.—The winter school opened last Monday with a large attendance which is increasing every day. Miss Powell is growing very popular with her pupils.—The two youngest children of Mrs. Hornsby of Illeg Skin, left this week for the Lexington Pythian Home for orphans.—Alexander McDaniel has moved to Hamilton, Ohio, where he will reside in the future.—Mrs. Alex Clarkston has been very sick the past week.—Dr. and Mrs. Hornsby announced the birth of their fourteenth child.—A number of our young men will enter the army soon.—Chester, son of Jack Rice, jumped from a moving train and hurt his knee badly.—A sister of Mrs. Stephen Clarkston was buried last Saturday. Her sister's husband, Thomas Jones, is very low with tuberculosis.—A number of our people will attend the Circuit court which convenes next week.—U. S. Marshall James Smith has been out to Dripping Springs on official duties during the past week.—The Rev. John Jones, the Baptist Moderator, preaches here the third Sunday of each month.

HOME

Boone, Jan. 23.—Mr. Cbas. Oldham died at his home near here last Monday morning after a lingering illness of consumption. His body was taken near Waco for burial. He leaves a sister, brother, and several children to mourn his loss. The bereaved have our deepest sympathy.—Scott Beldon of near Conway is very low.—Cliff Young who has been very ill is reported some better under the care of Dr. Charles Robinson of Berea.—A. D. Levett, T. S. Wren and James Oldham were at Conway last Saturday night.—A. D. Logsdon of Berea was visiting relatives at Boone one day last week.—Charles Riddle of Brindle Ridge was here on business, Monday.—Bright Chasteen has recently moved to the property of H. T. Chasteen, vacated by Jas. Bates.—Marion Chasteen is out again after quite a long illness.—Misses Hattie and Bettie Poynter returned home, Saturday, after a pleasant visit with relatives at Corbin.—Mrs. Snider Richmoner of Rockford visited Mrs. Daisy Lambert last Saturday.—Jess Wren of Winchester visited friends

DOES THE SHOE FIT?

The editor has received a good many criticisms of the Citizen's correspondents. He knows what to do when he himself is criticised, but he has been a little bit puzzled about these letters complaining of those upon whom the paper relies for the community news.

He has finally decided to publish a letter written on Christmas day, which certainly was only designed to help, and ask every correspondent to read it carefully and endeavor to take it in the spirit it was intended, and in the spirit the editor has set for personal criticism for himself and the management of the publication—profit by it in so far as it is discovered to apply.

The editor does not know just who or how many are at fault, and so he trusts that each correspondent, reading the letter carefully, as well as his instructions from the Citizen, will sit in just judgment upon himself, and consider that it is not meant for him unless it fits, but if it is found to fit, then remedy the fault.

If this spirit prevails in editor, in office force, in correspondents, the Citizen will quickly become more acceptable and soon wield the influence for good that all hope for.

The letter follows:

Ky., Dec. 25, 1910.

BEREA CITIZEN:

I have often thought I would tell you how the correspondence here is carried on. The party that writes the news from here never mentions anything of importance. The fact is, there is but little mention of any one but the family and relatives of the correspondent.

There have been many sad deaths—also weddings and dozens of births 'round about that are never mentioned.

I know you want news—but you get but little news from this place.

I do not care to mention my name as you might think that I want the job, but everybody knows that what I am writing is true.

Your subscriptions would be more numerous here if your correspondent would really send you the news.

I read your paper and like it very much.

I am your friend,

and relatives at Boone, Saturday.—Geo. Poynter who is employed at Morgan, Ky., visited home folks, Saturday and Sunday.—A. D. Wren was in Madison on business a few days last week.

ORLANDO

Orlando, Jan. 21.—Several of the children in this vicinity are suffering with whooping cough.—Two of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Head's children have typhoid.—Miss Minnie Scott is spending the week in Livingston.—Steve Gibson jumped from a freight train while crossing the bridge near Livingston, recently, and hurt his head very badly.—D. G. Clark made a flying trip to Idamay this week.—Miss Martha Singleton and Mrs. Lena Allen called to see the sick children of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Head, Sunday night.—Big Wood of Conway was here this week on business.—Mrs. Effie Ballard is visiting relatives at Wildie.—Wm. Angus who is studying telegraphy here visited home folks near Clifmax, Saturday and Sunday.—Sunday school at Maple Grove is doing very well.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

GOOCHLAND

Goochland, Jan. 20.—Prof. J. H. Dickerson of Livingston, Ky., is ailing a successful school at Goochland.—The Mountain Lily Rebekah Lodge met last Thursday night and had a free supper. All reported a fine time.—R. H. and T. D. Phillips were visitors at Big Hill, recently.—John Witt and wife were visiting in Goochland, Saturday and Sunday.—Stella Sparks of Elton is attending the Normal here.—Walter Martin has purchased W. H. Isaacs' farm near here for \$350.—Frank Hampton who has been sick for some time still continues low.—A protracted meeting will begin the 21st.—Eason Johnson has purchased G. V. Gabbard's farm in Goochland for \$100.

WILDIE

Wildie, Jan. 23.—Born to the wife of Mr. H. S. Coffey, a fine girl.—Mr. and Mrs. Sam Coffey were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Griffin last Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Mila Aldrich was in Livingston last week on business.—Jim Murray is visiting relatives in Clay County.—Lee Peters, of Berea, formerly of Owsley County, bought Author Riddell's house and lot for \$1,700 and is moving this week.—Irvine Roberts has returned from Jackson and Clay Counties where he has been buying cattle.—The Misses Grace and Anna Roberts of Mote, spent Thursday with their sister, Mrs. Suada Clark.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Powell and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hudson spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Powell of Big Hill.—Sunday school is held every Sunday at 2:30 and prayer services every Wednesday night. Every one is in-

Illinois in a few days to their father, Elly Revis.—Cross tie hacking is the chief occupation here now.—S. B. Kelley sold a nice drove of geese this week.—Elbridge Oglesby passed thru our town one day this week. He is looking for a school for the summer.—Vergil Bicknell sold a fine drove of hogs this week to James Combs at Speedwell.

OWSLEY COUNTY

TRAVELER'S REST

Traveler's Rest, Jan. 18.—School is progressing nicely at this place.—P. Caudill left for Richmond, the 16th, to spend the winter in school at the E. K. S. N. S.—Robert and Henry Botaer left the 16th for Louisville to take up positions they have there.—Beaj. Botter made a business trip to Booneville, Monday.—Dr. J. D. Herd was in town, Sunday, visiting friends and relatives.—Robert Botter, a traveling salesman, has gone on a business trip through the mountains.—Chief Caudill visited J. Price, Saturday night.—Iliram Botter made a business trip to Heidelberg, Saturday.

MADISON COUNTY

KINGSTON

Kingston, Jan. 23.—Miss Gussie Rucker went to Richmond, Wednesday, to attend the wedding of Miss Cordie Wickers and Mr. Grover C. Kornis.—Charlie Powell and Chester Parks were in Berea, Tuesday, on business.—Jim Murray is visiting relatives in Clay County.—Lee Peters, of Berea, formerly of Owsley County, bought Author Riddell's house and lot for \$1,700 and is moving this week.—Irvine Roberts has returned from Jackson and Clay Counties where he has been buying cattle.—The Misses Grace and Anna Roberts of Mote, spent Thursday with their sister, Mrs. Suada Clark.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Powell and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hudson spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Powell of Big Hill.—Sunday school is held every Sunday at 2:30 and prayer services every Wednesday night. Every one is in-

GOOD HEALTH RESOLUTIONS

"Resolution Number One: I will try to become more intelligent concerning my body," says Doctor Jean Williams in Woman's Home Companion for January, "looking with greater respect upon my physical resources and trying to realize more fully that upon them the force and success of my life largely depend."

"Resolution Number Two: I will arrange, if possible, to supply sufficient pure air for every breath I take, thus better to combat every source of disease that might attack me, to improve my chance for long life and to increase my efficiency."

"Resolution Number Three: I will be kinder to my digestive organs, avoiding all excess and not asking them to struggle with food for which they have repeatedly shown antagonism.

"Resolution Number Four: I will

treat my brain and nervous system with greater consideration, and fifty-six hours of each week shall be devoted to sleep.

"Resolution Number Five: I will try to do in eight hours as much hard work as I should do in one day."

"Resolution Number Six: I will devote at least two of the twenty-four hours to such exercise as I find most beneficial."

"Resolution Number Seven: I will give my moral support to every effort, public or private, in behalf of the betterment of health conditions, so becoming a small factor in the great movement for moral and physical uplift."

NATIONAL CORN EXPOSITION

The fact that the American Farmer is fast becoming a factor in our national life can be well seen by the interest now being manifested in the National Corn Exposition which is to be held in Columbus, Ohio, from Jan. 30th to Feb. 11th.

This is the fourth national exposition and will doubtless be the greatest ever held in the world. More than 35 states, including our own, Kentucky, will have competitive exhibits. Only the prize winners at the various state fairs and shows will compete for the valuable national trophies.

The name, "Corn Exposition," does not mean that corn only will be shown, but all grains and grasses as well as live stock of all kinds.

A special conference will be held before those who are interested in home science. The work of the Y. M. C. A., churches, colleges and schools will also be discussed from the farmer's standpoint.

The United States Department of Agriculture will show its famous exhibit which has just been returned from the international exposition at Buenos Ayres.

This twelve days' exposition will be favored by addresses from many of the greatest speakers of our nation. Governors, Senators, College presidents and National and State agriculturists will be there full of inspiration and experience for the farmer.

It is a great opportunity for farmers to get inspiration and help and some of our Kentucky farmers should profit by it.

EXPRESS COMPANIES SUPER-FLUOUS

Discussing the high express rates, H. H. Winsor, in the February number of Popular Mechanics Magazine, cites the opinion of Judge Mateo, of the Canadian Railway Commission, that express companies could be dispensed with and the whole business carried on satisfactorily by the railroads instead, and adds:

"That appears the logical thing to do becomes more apparent when our own express companies attempt to excuse their high rates on the grounds of having to overpay the railroads for hauling their own. In fact, the express companies admit having become such active bidders against each other that the railroads are receiving as high as 55 per cent of the gross earnings, leaving only 45 per cent to the express company out of which to render service and pay dividends. In other words, for a package taking a rate of \$1, the railroad gets 55 cents for mailing it in a car, while the express company for 45 cents calls for the package, takes it to the shipping office, enters a record, hangs to train, at destination hangs from train to office or delivers to consignee, and has to stand liable for loss in transit. The very fact that express companies continue to pay big dividends under such conditions is a confession that the rates to shippers are easily 25 per cent too high, which should still leave the railroad a profitable price for simply hauling the car.

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

The only baking powder made from Royal Grade Cream of Tartar

NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE

ance on registered packages up to their full value.

The League is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and every one who can do so, should send in a subscription.

It is especially desired that every friend of the cause enroll with the League. Send this attached coupon:

Postal Progress League,

361 Broadway, New York.

I am in favor of an extended parcel post.

By occupation I am

Name

Address

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from last page)

thousand dollars for rescuing Edward Denton from drowning at Burnside, Ky., in July 1909.

NEW DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Mr. Edward Morrow of Somerset has been appointed by President Taft United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky. Judge Tinsley of Barbourville held the position through two terms and a few months ago Attorney James Sharp of Whippensburg was appointed to take Tinsley's place. Opposition was made to the appointment of Sharp. It was held up for a while, then made as a recess appointment and afterwards recalled. Now Morrow is to have the place. He was backed by Bradley and Powers.

THE SHELBYVILLE MOB
The incident of the mobbing of the two negroes and possibly a third at Shelbyville is taking the usual course; people at a distance expressing their indignation vehemently; the Governor thoroughly aroused, and scorning the local officers; lastly, a grand jury empaneled, and barring instructions from the Judge. What will it all amount to? Nothing, is a safe prediction. Mobs may be expected until we have a public sentiment that will force the courts to do their duty, and that will curb some lawyers in court trickery, various devices to secure the acquittal of their clients, especially the delay of court proceedings.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from last page)
He is thought to have been one of the most efficient secretaries, and it is said that his place will be hard to fill. It is rumored that he may become the head of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, taking the place of Paul Morton who died suddenly a few days ago.